THE NATIONAL STANDARD.

The Leading Series of School Books published in this Country are based upon WEBSTER, the acknowledged Standard of the English Language.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK

BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON THE

AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

THE LATEST REVISED EDITION.

NEW YORK .:. CINCINNATI .:. CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

Sold by all the principal Booksellers throughout the United States of America and its Territories.

Suzanne Nichols

From

Harvey Nichols

Dec. 28, 1963 6:00 P.M.

From Lucy Nichols in 1956

To Teachers and School Officers.

Any school book published by the AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY will be sent to any address on receipt of the published list-price. Teachers and School Officers are cordially invited to correspond with the Company upon any matter pertaining to school books.

Descriptive and classified Price-lists, Bulletins of New Books, and other circulars of information will be sent free to any address on application to the Publishers:

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY,

NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO.

THE NATIONAL STANDARD.

The Leading Series of School Books published in this Country are based upon WEBSTER, the acknowledged Standard of the English Language.

THE

ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK,

BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON THE

AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

THE LATEST REVISED EDITION.

NEW YORK ·:· CINCINNATI ·:· CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.

Sold by all the principal Booksellers throughout the United States of America and its Territories.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

The AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY invites the attention of Teachers and School Officers to its large and varied list of school and college text-books, which have been prepared by leading educators and represent the most approved methods of instruction.

Its list embraces standard books in every department of study and for every grade of schools.

The large number and great variety of its publications offer to school boards, principals, and teachers an exceptional opportunity to make a judicious selection of text-books suitable for the different subjects of study and for all grades of instruction. Catalogues, price-lists, and other circulars of information will be sent free on application to the Publishers:

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY,

NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by
EMILY W. ELLSWORTH, JULIA W. GOODRICH, ELIZA S. W. JONES,
WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, and LOUISA WEBSTER,
(surviving children of the late Noah Webster, LL. D.)
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Connecticut.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by
G. & C. MERRIAM,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by
G. & C. MERRIAM,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

Copyright, 1880 and 1908,
BY G. & C. MERRIAM.

PREFACE.

IN this revision of the Elementary Spelling Book, the chief object aimed at is to bring its notation into a correspondence with that of the recently issued Quarto Dictionary, in which a more extended system of orthoëpical marks has been adopted for the purpose of exhibiting the nicer discriminations of vowel sounds. A few of the Tables, however, and a few single columns of words, are left without diacritical signs as exercises in notation, a familiarity with which is important to all who consult the dictionary. A little attention to the *Key to the Sounds of the marked Letters* will aid both teacher and pupil in this interesting exercise. As it has been found inconvenient to insert the whole Key at the top of the page, as heretofore, frequent reference to the full explanation of the pointed letters on page 14 may be desirable.

In Syllabication it has been thought best not to give the etymological division of the Quarto Dictionary, but to retain the old mode of Dr. Webster as best calculated to teach *young* scholars the true pronunciation of words.

The plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil, who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

The Tables intended for *Exercises* in Spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These Tables will answer the important purposes of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus

anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar; at the same time, they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

The pronunciation here given is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of educated people, both in the United States and in England. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, the Editor has leaned to regular analogies as furnishing the best rule of decision.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this book, as in Dr. Webster's dictionaries, that mode of spelling has been adopted which is the most simple and best authorized. The Editor has followed the rules that are held to be legitimate, and has rendered uniform all classes of words falling within them. If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, there is no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of the pupil has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling. It is useful to teach children the signification of words, as soon as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly comprehend at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach *orthography* and *pronunciation*, it is judged most proper to adapt the various Tables to these specific objects, and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete SYSTEM

of ELEMENTS for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

W. G. W.

NEW YORK, 1866.

PREFACE TO THE LATEST EDITION.

THE modifications in this revision are not of a character to embarrass those teachers who use the previous editions in the same class. The principal changes which have been made are:

In many instances an improved form of type;

The substitution of living words in the place of those words which have become obsolete;

The omission of orthoëpical marks where they are clearly unnecessary, as explained below;

The correction of a few errors in pronunciation, etc., etc.;

The addition, at the end of the book, of four new pages of common words difficult to spell.

The repetition of the orthoëpical mark has been omitted as needless in a succession of two or more words having the same vowel letter and sound. In such cases only the first word is marked—the marked syllable of this leading word being the key to the corresponding unmarked syllables in the words which follow. But whenever there is a liability to mispronunciation, the right way is indicated by marking the doubtful syllable.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Elementary Sounds of the English language are divided into two classes, ***vowels*** and ***consonants.***

A *vowel* is a clear sound made through an open position of the mouth-channel, which molds or shapes the voice without obstructing its utterance; as *a* (in *far*, in *fate*, etc.), *e*, *o*.

A *consonant* is a sound formed by a closer position of the articulating organs than any position by which a vowel is formed, as *b*, *d*, *t*, *g*, *sh*. In forming a consonant the voice is compressed or stopped.

A *diphthong* is the union of two simple vowel sounds, as *ou* (äŏ) in *out*, *oi* (ạĭ) in *noise*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters, which represent vowel, consonant, and diphthongal sounds—a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. The combinations *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent elementary sounds; and another sound is expressed by *s*, or *z*; as, in *measure*, *azure*, pronounced *mĕzh'yoor*, *ăzh'ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, are always simple vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels (as in *in*, *us*), or diphthongs (as in *time*, *tune*); and *y* is either a vowel (as in *any*), a diphthong (as in *my*), or a consonant (as in *ye*).

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain *occasional* sounds, as that of *a* in *last*, *far*, *care*, *fall*, *what*; *e* in *term*, *there*, *prey*; *i* in *firm*, *marine*; *o* in *dove*, *for*, *wolf*, *prove*; and *u* in *furl*, *rude*, and *pull*. These will now be considered separately.

A. The regular long sound of *a* is denoted by a horizontal mark over it; as, ān'cient, pro-fāne'; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, căt, păr'ry.

Occasional sounds.—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, bär, fä′ther;—the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, fȧst, lȧst;—the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, b̤all, st̤all;—the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, whạt, quạd′rant;—the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care*, *fair*, etc., is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the *a*, as, câre, hâir, fâir, etc.

E. The regular long sound of *e* is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mēte, se-rēne′; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as, mĕt, re-bĕl′.

Occasional sounds.—The sound of *e* like *a* in *care* is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the *e*, as in thêir, whêre; and of short *e* before *r* in cases where it verges toward short *u*, by a rounded circumflex, or wavy line, over it; as, hĕr, pre-fĕr′.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of *i*, *o*, and *u* are indicated like those of *a* and *e* by a horizontal mark and by a curve; as, bīnd, bĭn; dōle, dŏll; tūne, tŭn.

Occasional sounds.—When *i* has the sound of long *e* it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tïgue′, ma-rïne′;—when *o* has the sound of short *u*, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dȯve, sȯn;—when it has the sound of o͞o, it is marked with two dots under it; as, m o͝ve, pr o͝ve;—when it has the sound of o͝o, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, w o͙lf, w o͙′man;—when it has the sound of broad *a*, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, nôrth, sôrt;—the two letters *oo*, with a horizontal mark over them, have the sound heard in the words b o͞om, l o͞om;—with a curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, b o͝ok, g o͝od;—when *u* is sounded like short *oo*, it has a single dot under it; as, fu͙ll, pu͙ll; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by *r*, is indicated by two dots; as in ru͟de, ru͟′ral, ru͟′by.

NOTE.—The long *u* in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of *oo*, preceded by *y*, as in *educate*, pronounced ĕd′yoo-kāte; *nature*, pronounced nā′tyoor.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let;* as, *adequate*, *disconsolate*, *inveterate*.

The long *e*, when shortened, coincides nearly with the short *i* in *pit* (compare *feet* and *fit*). This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words; as, in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of the short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of long *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *s*, *th*, and *ng;* as in *cross*, *broth*, *belong*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy* is the same and uniform; as, in *join*, *joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform; as, in *sound*, *now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us;* as, in *pious*, *glorious*.

A combination of two letters used to express a single sound is called a digraph; as, *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as, in *certain*, *curtain*. The digraphs *au* and *aw*, have the sound of broad *a* (*a* in *fall*); *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new;* and *ey*, in unaccented syllables, that of *y* or *i* short, as in *valley*.

When one vowel of a digraph is marked, the other has no sound; as, in *cōurt*, *rōad*, *slōw*.

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, when not marked, have, in this book, the sound of *e* long; as, in *near*, *meet*, *seize*, *grieve*.

The digraph *oa*, when unmarked, has the sound of *o* long.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e* final, are long; as, in *fate*, *mete*, *mite*, *note*, *mute*, unless marked, as in *dŏve*, *gĭve*.

The articulations or sounds represented by the consonants are best apprehended by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation, and prolonging the second of the two elements; thus, eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez.

Those articulations which wholly stop the passage of the breath from the mouth, are called *close*, or *mute*, as b, d, g, k, p, t.

Those articulations which are formed either wholly or in part by the lips, are called *labials;* as, b, f, m, p, v.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, or the gum covering the roots of the teeth, are called *dentals;* as, d, t, th (as in *thin*, *this*).

Those which are formed by the flat surface of the tongue and the palate, are called *palatals;* as, g, k, ng, sh, j, y.

The letters *s* and *z* are called also *sibilants*, or hissing letters.

W (as in *we*) and **y** (as in *ye*) are sometimes called *semi-vowels*, as being intermediate between vowels and consonants, or partaking of the nature of both.

B and **p** represent one and the same position of the articulating organs; but *p* differs from *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

D and **t** stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper front teeth; but *t* stands for a whispered, and *d* for a vocal sound.

F and **v** stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but *f* indicates an expulsion of voiceless breath; *v*, of vocalized breath, or tone.

Th in **thin** and **th** in **this** represent one and the same articulation, the former with breath, the latter with voice.

S and **z** stand for one and the same articulation; *s* being a hissing or whispered sound, and *z* a buzzing and vocal sound.

Sh and **zh** have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, whispered and vocal; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si* or by other letters; as, in *fusion*, *vsier*, *azure*.

G and **k** are cognate letters, also **j** and **ch**, the first of each couplet being vocal, the second aspirate or uttered with breath alone.

Ng represents a nasal sound.

B has one sound only, as in *bite*. After *m*, or before *t*, it is generally mute; as in *dumb*, *doubt*.

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l* and *r*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cup*, *clock*, and *crop*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*; as, in *sick*, *thick*. C, when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel, unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *conscience*, are pronounced *ce-ta'shus*, *gra'shus*, *con'shense*.

D has its proper sound, as in *day*, *bid*; when preceded in the same syllable by a whispered or non-vocal consonant, it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hissed* (hist).

F has one sound only; as, in *life*, *fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is a close palatal articulation; as, in *gave*, *go*, *gun*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sometimes represents the same articulation, but generally indicates a compound sound, like that of *j*; as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves*. Before *n* in the same syllable it is silent; as, in *gnaw*.

H is a mark of mere breathing or aspiration. After *r* it is silent; as, in *rhetoric*.

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as, in *million*, pronounced *mill'yun*. Before *r* it has a sound nearly resembling that of short *u*, but more open; as, in *bird*, *flirt*.

J represents a compound sound, pretty nearly equivalent to that represented by *dzh*; as, in *joy*.

K has one sound only; as, in *king*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *knave*.

L has one sound only; as, in *lame*, *mill*. It is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant; as, in *walk*, *calm*, *calf*, *should*.

M has one sound only; as, in *man*, *flame*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *mnemonics*.

N has one sound only; as, in *not*, *sun*. It is silent after *l* and *m*; as, in *kiln*, *hymn*, *solemn*.

P has one sound only; as, in *pit*, *lap*. At the beginning of words, it is silent before *n*, *s*, and *t*; as, in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *pshaw*, *ptarmigan*.

Q has the sound of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, and these two letters are generally sounded like *kw*; as, in *question*.

R is sounded as in *rip*, *trip*, *form*, *carol*, *mire*.

S has its proper sound, as in *send*, *less*; or the sound of *z*, as in *rose*. Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as in *mission*, pronounced *mish'un*;—or of its vocal correspondent *zh*; as in *osier*, pronounced *o'zher*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and at the end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* to form the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *na'shun*, *par'shal*, *pa'shense*. But when *s* or *x* precedes *t*, this letter and the *i* following it preserve their own sounds; as in *bastion*, *Christian*, *mixtion*, pronounced *băst'yun*, *krist'yan*, *mikst'yun*. **T** is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*; as in *fasten*, *gristle*; also in the words *often*, *chestnut*, *Christmas*, etc.

V has one sound only; as, in *voice*, *live*, and is never silent.

W before *r* in the same syllable is silent, as in *wring*, *wrong*. In most words beginning with **wh**, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance, that is, *wh* is simply an aspirated *w*; thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*. But if *o* follows this combination, the *w* is silent, as in *whole*, pronounced *hole*.

X represents *ks*, as in *wax*; but it is sometimes pronounced like *gz*; as, in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; as, in *Xenophon*.

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*; as, in *maze*.

Ch has very nearly the sound of *tsh*; as, in *church*: or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*: or of *sh*, as in *machine*.

Gh is mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*, in which it

has the sound of *f*; *hough*, *lough*, *shough*, in which it has the sound of *k*; and *hiccough*, in which it has the sound of *p*. At the beginning of a word, it is pronounced like *g* hard; as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, etc.; hence this combination may be said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

Ph has the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*; except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Ste'vn.*

Sh has one sound only; as, in *shall.*

Th has two sounds; whispered, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *this.* When vocal, the *th* is marked thus, (th), as in thou.

Sc has the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*; as, in *scale*, *scoff*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* alone before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, in *scene*, *scepter*, *science*, *Scythian.*

ACCENT.

Accent is a forcible stress or effort of voice on a syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word, by a greater distinctness of sound.

The accented syllable is designated by the mark (′).

The general principle by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in *su′perflu′ity*, *lit′era′ry.*

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

Regular Long and Short Sounds.

Long.—ā, as in *fame*; ē, as in *mete*; ī, as in *fine*; ō, as in *note*; ū, as in *mute*; ȳ, as in *fly.*

Short.—ă, as in *fat*; ĕ, as in *met*; ĭ, as in *fin*; ŏ, as in *not*; ŭ, as in *but*; ў, as in *nymph.*

See over.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION—Continued.

VOWELS.—Occasional Sounds.

	EXAMPLES.
â, as in *care*, ...	âir, shâre, pâir, beâr.
ä *Italian*, as in	fäther, fär, bälm, päth.
å, as in *last*, ...	åsk, gråss, dånce, brånch.
ą *broad*, as in *all*, . . .	cąll, tąlk, hąul, swąrm.
ą, as in *what* (like short *o*)	wąn, wąnton, wąllow.
ê like â, as in	thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.
ē, as in *term*, ...	ērmine, vērge, prefēr.
ę like long *a*, as in . .	prę́y, thę́y, ę́ight.
ï like long *e*, as in . . .	pïque, machïne, mïen.
ĭ, as in *bird*, ...	fĭrm, vĭrgin, dĭrt.
o͝ like short *u*, as in . .	do͝ve, so͝n, do͝ne, wo͝n.
o͞ like long *oo*, as in . .	pro͞ve, do͞, mo͞ve, to͞mb.
o͝ like short *oo*, as in . .	bo͝som, wo͝lf, wo͝man.
ô like broad *a*, as in . .	ôrder, fôrm, stôrk.
o͞o (long *oo*), as in . . .	mo͞on, fo͞od, bo͞oty.
o͝o (short *oo*), as in . . .	fo͝ot, bo͝ok, wo͝ol, go͝od.
u͞ long, preceded by *r*, as in	ru͞de, ru͞mor, ru͞ral.
u͝ like o͝o, as in	pu͝t, pu͝sh, pu͝ll, fu͝ll.
e, *i*, *o* (italic) are silent .	toke*n*, cousi*n*, maso*n*.

Regular Diphthongal Sounds.

oi, or oy (unmarked), as in .	oil, join, toy.
ou, or ow (unmarked), as in	out, owl, vowel.

CONSONANTS.

	EXAMPLES.
ç *soft*, like *s sharp*, as in .	çede, merçy.
c *hard*, like *k*, as in . . .	call, coneur.
ch (unmarked), as in . .	child, choose, much.
çh *soft*, like *sh*, as in . . .	maçhine, çhaise.
ch *hard*, like *k*, as in . . .	chorus, epoch.
g̱ *hard*, as in	g̱et, beg̱in, fogg̱y.
ġ *soft*, like *j*, as in	ġentle, ġinġer, eleġy.
s *sharp* (unmarked), as in .	same, gas, dense.
s̱ *soft*, or *vocal*, like *z*, as in .	has̱, amuse̱, pris̱on.
th *sharp* (unmarked), as in .	thing, path, truth.
th̆ *flat*, or *vocal*, as in . .	th̆ine, th̆eir, wi th̆er.
ng (unmarked), as in . . .	sing, single.
n̲ (much like *ng*), as in . .	lin̲ger, lin̲k, un̲cle.
x̱, like *gz*, as in	ex̱ist, aux̱iliary.

ph (unmarked), like *f*, as in sylph. qu (unmarked), like *kw*, as in queen.
wh (unmarked), like *hw*, as in what, when, awhile.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.		ITALIC.		NAMES OF LETTERS.
a	A	*a*	*A*	a
b	B	*b*	*B*	be
c	C	*c*	*C*	ce
d	D	*d*	*D*	de
e	E	*e*	*E*	e
f	F	*f*	*F*	ef
g	G	*g*	*G*	je
h	H	*h*	*H*	aytch
i	I	*i*	*I*	i
j	J	*j*	*J*	ja
k	K	*k*	*K*	ka
l	L	*l*	*L*	el
m	M	*m*	*M*	em
n	N	*n*	*N*	en
o	O	*o*	*O*	o
p	P	*p*	*P*	pe
q	Q	*q*	*Q*	cu
r	R	*r*	*R*	ar
s	S	*s*	*S*	es
t	T	*t*	*T*	te
u	U	*u*	*U*	u
v	V	*v*	*V*	ve
w	W	*w*	*W*	double u
x	X	*x*	*X*	eks
y	Y	*y*	*Y*	wi
z	Z	*z*	*Z*	ze
& *		& *		and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, ffl, fi, fl, ffi, æ, œ.

* This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*.

OLD ENGLISH.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z

SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O

P Q R S T U V

W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q

r s t u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

No. 1.—I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ça	çe	çi	ço	çu	çy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

go on.	by me.	it is.	is he?
go in.	we go.	to me.	he is.
go up.	to us.	to be.	I am.
an ox.	do go.	on it.	on us.

No. 2.—II.

hā	hē	hī	hō	hū	hȳ
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny

is he in?	do go on.	is it on?
he is in.	I do go on.	it is on.
is he up?	is it so?	is it in?
he is up.	it is so.	it is in.

No. 3.—III.

pā	pē	pī	pō	pū	pȳ
ra	re	ri	ro	rụ	ry
sa	se	si	so	sū	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy

is he to go?	is it by us?	we go to it.
he is to go.	it is by us.	he is by me.
am I to go?	if he is in.	so he is up.
I am to go.	go up to it.	so I am up.

No. 4.—IV.

ăb	ĕb	ĭb	ŏb	ŭb
ae	ee	ie	oe	ue
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

am I to go in? so he is to go up.
I am to go in. is he to be by me?
is he to go in? he is to be by me.
he is to go in. I am to be by it.

No. 5.—V.

ăj	ĕj	ĭj	ŏj	ŭj
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

är	ēr	īr	ôr	ûr
ăs	ĕs	ĭs	ŏs	ŭs
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me? it is to be by me.
he is to do so by me. by me it is to be.
so I am to be in. I am to be as he is.
he is to go up by it. he is to be as I am.

No. 7.—VII.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blȳ
ela	ele	eli	elo	elu	ely
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

No. 8.—VIII.

brā	brē	brī	brō	brų	brȳ
era	ere	eri	ero	erų	ery
dra	dre	dri	dro	drų	dry.

frā	frē	frī	frō	frū	frȳ
gra	gre	gri	gro	grü	gry

No. 9.—IX.

prā	prē	prī	prō	prū	prȳ
tra	tre	tri	tro	trū	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wrū	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chū	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

She fed the old hen.
The hen was fed by her.
See how the hen can run.
I met him in the lot.
The cow was in the lot.
See how hot the sun is.
It is hot to-day.
See the dog run to me.
She has a new hat.
She put her hat on the bed.
Did you get my hat?
I did not get the hat.
My hat is on the peg.
She may go and get my hat.
I will go and see the man.
He sits on a tin box.

No. 10.—X.

phā	phē	phī	phō	phū	phȳ
qua	que	qui	quo	quy	qu
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sea	sçe	sçi	seo	seu	sçy
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

No. 11.—XI.

splā	splē	splī	splō	splū	splȳ
spra	spre	spri	spro	sprū	spry
stra	stre	stri	stro	strū	stry
shra	shre	shri	shro	shrū	shry

serā	serē	serī	serō	serų̄	serȳ
sela	sele	seli	selo	selū	sely

No. 12.—XII.

ćăb	fĭb	hŏb	ćŭb	săp	lăd	bĭd	gŏd
dab	jib	job	dub	rĭp	mad	hid	hod
nab	nib	lob	sub	nip	pad	did	sod
tab	rib	mob	hub	sŏp	sad	lid	nod
nĕb	bŏb	rob	rub	băd	lĕd	rid	odd
web	ćob	sob	tub	gad	red	kid	pod
bĭb	fob	bŭb	lăp	had	wed	mid	rod

A new cap.
A cob-web.
He has got a new tub.
He is not a bad boy.
The lad had a new pen.
He saw a mad dog.
She led him to bed.
I hid it in the box.
Put on his new bib.
Do not go to the tub.
She can rub off the dust.
She put my cap in the tub.
He had a new red cap.
I can do as I am bid.

No. 13.—XIII.

lŏg	ćŭd	făg	tăg	pĭg	dŭg	pŭg	kăm
dog	mud	hag	rag	fig	hug	rug	lam
bog	băg	jag	wag	rig	jug	dăm	jam
bŭd	ćag	lag	lĕg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rud	sag	nag	keg	bŭg	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for me.
I can tag the boy.
A big dog can run.
He has fed the pig.
The man can put on his wig.
My nag can run in the lot.
Do not let a bug get on the bed.
I put the mug in my new tin box.
I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag.
He may put the red jug in my new tin box.

No. 14.—XIV.

hĕm	gŭm	dăn	rĕn	mĕn	fĭn	wĭn	gŭn
ġem	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	ҫŏn	pun
dĭm	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bŭn	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bĭn	sin	dun	tun
dŭm	băn	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hăp	găp	pĭp	mŏp	făr	făt	văt	nĕt
rap	dĭp	sip	top	tar	rat	bĕt	wet
map	hip	kip	pop	jar	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nip	sop	mar	mat	ḡet	set
pap	tip	fŏp	lop	par	sat	let	yet
tap	lip	hop	bär	băt	pat	met	hăȥ

No. 16.—XVI.

bĭt	pĭt	jŏt	gŏt	nŭt	vĕx	fŏx	ҫăn
ҫit	sit	lot	wot	rut	fĭx	wạd	ҫap
fit	wit	not	bŭt	lăx	mix	wạn	ҫat
lit	bŏt	pot	ҫut	tax	pix	wạr	sap
mit	ҫot	rot	hut	wax	six	wạȥ	ġĭn
nit	dot	sot	jut	sĕx	bŏx	wạt	chit

Ann can hem my cap.
She has a new fan.
He hid in his den.
The pig is in his pen.
I see ten men.
He had a gun.
I saw him run.
The map is wet.
She will sit by me.
He has cut my pen.
I had a nut to eat.
Can you get my hat?

It is in my lap.
I will get a new map.
A bat can fly.
A cat can eat a rat.
I met the boy.
He sat on my box.
Now the sun is set.
I met six men to-day
Ten men sat by me.
I put the pin on my tin box.
Let him get the wax.

No. 17.—XVII.

bābe	hīde	mōde	āçe	bīçe	ȼāġe	lāke
ȼade	ride	lode	dace	dice	gaġe	take
fade	side	node	face	lice	paġe	make
jade	tide	rode	lace	mice	raġe	rake
lade	wide	lobe	pace	nice	saġe	sake
made	ōde	robe	race	rice	dōġe	hake
wade	bode	ȼūbe	mace	vice	hūġe	wake
bīde	ȼode	tube	īce	āġe	bāke	ȼake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dīke	yōke	dāle	mīle	dōle	ȼāme
like	dūke	male	nile	hole	dame
pike	Luke	hale	pile	mole	fame
tike	fluke	pale	tile	pole	game
ȼōke	āle	sale	vile	sole	lame
joke	bale	tale	wile	tole	name
poke	ȼale	bīle	bōle	mūle	same
woke	gale	file	ȼole	rụle	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

āpe	rīpe	mōpe	ōre	mōre	wōve
ȼāpe	wipe	hope	bore	sore	gāze
tape	tȳpe	rope	ȼore	tore	haze
nape	ȼōpe	mēre	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	here	gore	ȼove	raze
pīpe	lope	sere	lore	rove	ȼraze

No. 20.—XX.

ȼūre	kīne	lāne	āte	bīte	dōse
lure	nine	mane	date	çite	bone
pure	pine	pane	gate	kite	ȼone
dīne	sine	sane	fate	mite	zone
fine	wine	ȼane	hate	rite	hone
line	vine	wane	late	site	tone
mine	bāne	base	mate	dive	Jūne

tīne	vāne	eāse	pāte	hīve	tūne
fāne	vase	rate	rīve	fūme	sāne

No. 21.—XXI.

tōrn	ălps	eămp	ĭmp	bŭmp	rŭmp
worn	sealp	lamp	gimp	dump	erump
sworn	hĕlp	elamp	limp	chump	pump
ûrn	kelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	yelp	eramp	erimp	lump	eärp
churn	gŭlp	stamp	shrimp	elump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pŏmp	plump	harp
turn	dămp	hĕmp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

åsp	erĭsp	chŏps	pĭet	råft	wĕft
gasp	wisp	ăet	striet	eraft	gĭft
hasp	drĕgs	faet	dŭet	draft	shift
elasp	tŏngs	paet	åft	graft	lift
rasp	lŭngs	taet	baft	waft	rift
grasp	lĕns	traet	haft	hĕft	drift
lĭsp	gŭlf	sĕet	shaft	left	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

ŏft	pĕlt	eōlt	ånt	pĕnt	dĭnt
loft	welt	dolt	chant	çent	lint
soft	gĭlt	jolt	grant	spent	flint
tŭft	hilt	hold	slant	rent	splint
bĕlt	milt	eănt	pant	sent	mint
felt	spilt	seant	bĕnt	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	dent	vent	tint
smelt	bōlt	rant	lent	went	stint

No. 24.—XXIV.

brŭnt	wĕpt	smärt	snôrt	läst	zĕst
grunt	swept	part	sort	blast	hest
runt	ärt	tart	tort	mast	chest

ăpt	eärt	stärt	hûrt	påst	jĕst
chapt	dart	pērt	shīrt	vast	lest
kĕpt	hart	vert	flirt	dĭdst	blest
slept	chart	wert	€åst	midst	nest
€rept	mart	shôrt	fast	bĕst	pest

No. 25.—XXV.

rĕst	quĕst	mĭst	€ŏst	thĭrst	lŭst
€rest	west	grist	fĭrst	bŭst	must
drest	zest	wrist	bûrst	dust	rust
test	fĭst	wist	€urst	gust	€rust
vest	list	lŏst	durst	just	trust

Fire will burn wood and coal.
Coal and wood will make a fire.
The world turns round in a day.
Will you help me pin my frock?
Do not sit on the damp ground.
We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.
The lame man limps on his lame leg.
We make ropes of hemp and flax.
A rude girl will romp in the street.
The good girl may jump the rope.
A duck is a plump fowl.
The horse drinks at the pump.
A pin has a sharp point.
We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.
Good boys and girls will act well.
How can you test the speed of your horse?
He came in haste, and left his book.
Men grind corn and sift the meal.
We love just and wise men.
The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.
Bad boys love to rob the nests of birds.
Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.
Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā′ ker	trō ver	sō lar	wō fụl	pā pal
sha dy	€lo ver	po lar	po em	€ō pal
la dy	do nor	lū nar	fo rum	vī al
tī dy	vā por	sō ber	Sā tan	pē nal
hō ly	fa vor	pā çer	fū el	ve nal
lī my	fla vor	ra çer	du el	fī nal
sli my	sa vor	grō çer	€rụ el	ō ral
bō ny	ha lo	çī der	grụ el	ho ral
po ny	sō lo	spi der	pū pil	mū ral
po ker	hē ro	wā fer	lā bel	nā ṣal
tī ler	ne gro	€a per	lī bel	fa tal
€ā per	tȳ ro	tī ḡer	lō €al	na tal
pa per	out go	mā ker	fo €al	rụ ral
ta per	sā go	ta ker	vo €al	vī tal
vī per	tū lip	ra ker	lē gal	tō tal
bi ter	çē dar	sē ton	re gal	o val
fē ver	brī er	rụ in	dī al	plī ant
ō ver	fri ar	hȳ men	tri al	ġi ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.
I like to play in the shady grove.
Some fishes are very bony.
I love the young lady that shows me how to read.
A pony is a very little horse.
We poke the fire with the poker.
The best paper is made of linen rags.
Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.
An ox loves to eat clover.
The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.
A dial shows the hour of the day.
Cedar trees grow in the woods.
The blackberry grows on a brier.

Cider is made of apples.
A tiger will kill and eat a man.
A raker can rake hay.
A vial is a little bottle.
A giant is a very stout, tall man.
The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

seăb	erĭb	grŭb	blĕd	plŏd	stăg
stab	drib	shrub	bred	trod	serag
blab	squib	stub	sped	seŭd	snag
slab	chŭb	shăd	shred	stud	drag
erab	elub	elad	shed	slug	swag
drab	snub	glad	sled	brag	flag
glĭb	serub	brad	shŏd	erag	sham
snib	drub	flĕd	elod	shag	eram

No. 28.—XXVIII.

elăm	prĭm	seăn	spĭn	trăp	slĭp
dram	trim	elan	grin	serap	grip
slam	swim	plan	twin	strap	serip
swam	frŏm	span	chăp	chĭp	drip
stĕm	seŭm	bran	elap	ship	trip
skĭm	plum	glĕn	flap	skip	strip
brim	grum	chĭn	slap	elip	frit
grim	drum	skin	snap	flip	split

No. 29.—XXIX.

chŏp	chär	flăt	slĭt	blŏt	slŭt
shop	spar	plat	smit	elot	smut
slop	star	spat	spit	plot	glut
erop	stĭr	brat	split	spot	strut
stop	blûr	frĕt	grit	grot	flăx
prop	slur	whet	seŏt	trot	flŭx
seär	spur	tret	shot	shŭt	flŏss

Ann can spin flax.
A shad can swim.
He was glad to see me.
The boy can ride on a sled.
A plum will hang by a stem.
The boy had a drum.
He must not drink a dram.
He set a trap for a rat.
Ships go to sea.
The boy can chop.
The man shot a ball.
I saw her skim the milk in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bŭlb	bōld	bănd	brănd	wĕnd	fŏnd
bärb	ɕold	hand	ĕnd	blend	pond
garb	gold	land	bend	bīnd	fŭnd
*h*ērb	fold	rand	fend	find	bärd
verb	hold	bland	lend	hind	ɕard
ɕûrb	mold	grand	mend	kind	hard
chīld	sold	gland	rend	mind	lard
mild	told	sand	send	rind	pard
wild	sɕold	stand	tend	wind	sɕarf
ōld	ănd	strand	vend	bŏnd	bīrd

No. 31.—XXXI.

hērd	sûrf	sŭch	lânch	bŭnch	lătch
ɕûrd	sɕurf	fĭlch	blanch	hunch	match
surd	rĭch	milch	branch	lunch	patch
ɕurf	mŭch	pătch	stanch	punch	snatch
ärch	pouch	ɕrŏtch	dĭtch	swĭtch	ɕrŭtch
march	ɕrouch	botch	hitch	twitch	Dutch
starch	tôrch	blotch	pitch	skĕtch	plush
harsh	chûrch	ĭtch	stitch	stretch	flush
marsh	lurch	bitch	witch	ɕlŭtch	ɕrush

To filch is to steal. We must not filch.
A bird sits on a branch to sing.

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bās′	re ȼlāim′	un sāy′	ben zoin′
de base	pro ȼlaim	as say	a void
in ease	dis ȼlaim	a way	a droit
a bate	ex ȼlaim	o be̊y	ex ploit
de bate	de mēan	ȼon vey	de ȼoy
se date	be mōan	pur vey	en joy
ȼre ate	re tāin	sur vey	al loy
ob late	re main	de fȳ	em ploy
re late	en grōss	af fȳ	an noy
in flate	dis ȼreet	de nȳ	de stroy
ȼol late	al lāy	de ȼrȳ	ȼon voy
trans late	de lay	re boil	es poůse
mis state	re lay	de spoil	ȼa roůse
re plēte	in lay	em broil	de vour
ȼom plete	mis lay	re ȼoil	re dound
se ȼrete	dis play	sub join	de vout
re çīte	de ȼay	ad join	a mount
in çite	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	ȼon join	re ȼount
re deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
es teem	pōr tray	mis join	en dow
de ȼlāim	a stray	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

Good men obey the laws of God.
I lŏve to survey the starry heavens.
Careless girls mislay their things.
The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
Cats devour rats and mice.
The adroit ropedancer can leap and jump and perform as many exploits as a monkey.
Wise men employ their time in doing good to all around them.
In the time of war, merchant vessels sometimes have a convoy of ships of war.
Kings are men of high renown,
Who fight and strive, to wear a crown.
God created the heavens and the earth in six days, and all that was made was very good.
To purloin is to steal.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	meek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	€reek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	Greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	sereen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	leeş	meet	bro͞od
sheep	sweep	fleer	beeş	greet	ġeese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleeçe
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	fo͞od	reeve
€reep	sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rood	freeze

No. 35.—XXXV.

bo͞om	gro͞om	lo͞o	tro͞op	bo͞ose	ro͝ok
coom	boon	coo	stoop	choose	bro͝ok
doom	loon	two	swoop	noose	cro͝ok
loom	moon	co͞op	boor	co͝ok	to͝ok
bloom	noon	scoop	moor	ho͝ok	wo͝ol
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	lo͝ok	wo͝od
room	soon	sloop	loose	sto͝ok	go͝od
broom	swoon	droop	goose	no͝ok	sto͝od

fo͞ol	spo͞ol	bo͞ot	ro͞ot	pro͞of	sȯn
pool	stool	coot	roof	blȯod	wȯn
tool	roost	moot	woof	flȯod	tȯn

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.
The man cuts down trees with his ax.
Eels swim in the brook.
Sharp tools are made of steel.
The sun seems to rise and set each day.
The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.
In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.
I have seen the full moon.
A king and queen may wear crowns of gold.
I will kiss the babe on his cheek.
We go to church on the first day of the week.
The man put a curb round our deep well.
Wool makes the sheep warm.
Men keep their pigs in pens.
We lie down and sleep in beds.
The new broom sweeps clean.
The wild deer runs in the woods.
The red beet is good to eat.
If I meet him in the street, I will greet him with a kind look, and show him my new book.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

bă̈ck	pă̈ck	quă̈ck	quĭck	rĭck	wĭck
hack	rack	bĕck	chick	brick	elŏck
jack	crack	deck	click	crick	lock
lack	track	check	kick	trick	block
black	sack	neck	lick	sick	hock
slack	tack	peck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	speck	pick	stick	flock

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pŏck	chŭck	stŭck	bŭlk	clăn̲k	prăn̲k
rock	luck	ĕlk	hulk	flank	tank
brock	cluck	welk	skulk	plank	ĭnk
crock	pluck	yelk	bă̱n̲k	slank	link
frock	muck	ĭlk	dank	rank	blink
mock	truck	bilk	hank	crank	clink
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	slink
bŭck	suck	milk	lank	frank	sink
duck	tuck	kilt	blank	shrank	brink

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prĭn̲k	drŭn̲k	märk	ĭrk	ăsk	dĭsk
shrink	trunk	park	dirk	bask	risk
mink	sunk	spark	kirk	cask	brisk
wink	slunk	stark	quirk	hask	frisk
drink	ärk	jĕrk	côrk	flask	bŭsk
pink	lark	clerk	fork	mask	dusk
spŭn̲k	dark	perk	stork	task	husk
junk	hark	smĭrk	lûrk	dĕsk	bŏss
skunk	shark	shĭrk	Turk	whĭsk	tŭft

The smell of the pink is sweet.
I can play when my task is done.

No. 39.—XXXIX.

bŭsk	snärl	chûrl	bärm	bärn	bôrn
musk	twĭrl	purl	farm	tarn	ȩorn
rusk	whirl	ĕlm	harm	yarn	seorn
tusk	ȩûrl	helm	charm	kērn	morn
dusk	furl	fĭlm	spērm	fern	lorn
märl	hurl	ärm	term	stern	horn

No. 40.—XL.

ḡȧff	seŏff	pŭff	ȩą̣ll	wą̣ll	quĕll
staff	doff	ruff	fall	thrall	well
quaff	bŭff	stuff	gall	small	dwell
skĭff	ȩuff	ăd̈d	hall	squall	swell
ȩliff	huff	ŏd̈d	mall	smĕll	ĭll
tiff	luff	ĕgg	pall	spell	bill
stiff	bluff	ą̣ll	tall	sell	quill
ŏff	muff	ball	stall	tell	ebb

No. 41.—XLI.

ġĭll	kĭll	stĭll	rōll	dŭll	ĭnn
ḡill	skill	quill	seroll	gull	bin
hill	shrill	squill	droll	hull	wrĕn
mill	spill	will	troll	skull	bûrr
rill	trill	swill	stroll	lull	purr
drill	sill	bōll	toll	mull	bụsh
frill	fill	poll	ȩŭll	trull	pụsh

No. 42.—XLII.

åss	tråss	ḡ*u*ĕss	kĭss	mŏss	trŭss
bass	brass	less	bliss	ȩross	bust
lass	grass	bless	miss	dross	bûr
glass	çĕss	mess	Swiss	ȩost	bụll
ȩlass	dress	ȩress	bŏss	bŭss	fụll
mass	press	chess	loss	fuss	pụss
pass	stress	tress	gloss	muss	hûrt

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stāve	stāveş	ĕgg	ĕggş	quĭll	quĭllş
cliff	cliffs	hal̤l	hal̤lş	pōll	pōllş
mill	millş	wall	wallş	skŭll	skŭllş
pill	pillş	bĭll	bĭllş	ĭnn	ĭnnş
bal̤l	bal̤ls	sill	sillş	bĕll	bĕllş

A skiff is a small rowboat.
A cliff is a high steep rock.
Leave off your bad tricks.
A tarn is a small lake among the mountains.
A ship has a tall mast.
I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.
A pear tree grows from the seed of a pear.
A good boy will try to spell and read well.
Do not lose or sell your books.
A good son will help his father.
I dwell in a new brick house.
If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.
A duck has a wide flat bill.
One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.
One pint cup will hold four gills.
I saw a rill run down the hill.
A brook will turn a mill.
A bull has a stiff neck.
The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.
When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.
A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.
Hogs feed on swill and corn.
The skull is the bony case that encloses the brain.
Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.
A gull is a large sea fowl that feeds on fish.
Some sea bass are as large as shad.

Brass is made of zinc and copper.
The rain will make the grass grow.
You must keep your dress neat and clean.
The moon is much smaller than the sun.
I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.
Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.
Moss grows on trees in the woods.
Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off and leave the dross.
God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn′quet	pŏt′ash	pĭtch′er	băn′dy
gŭs set	fĭl lip	bu̇tch er	ȼan dy
rus set	gŏs sip	ŭsh er	hand y
cŏs set	bĭsh op	wĭtch ȼrâft	stûr dy
çĭv et	găl lop	tăn ġent	stŭd y
riv et	shal lop	pu̇n ġent	lăck ey
vĕl vet	trŏl lop	co ġent	jŏck ey
hăb it	tûr ġid	ûr ġent	mo̊n key
rab bit	bĕg gar	tăl ent	tûrn kēy
ôr bit	vŭl gar	frag ment	mĕd ley
ȼom fit	çĕl lar	sĕg ment	ăl ley
prŏf it	pĭl lar	fĭg ment	gal ley
lĭm it	ȼŏl lar	pig ment	val ley
sŭm mit	dol lar	păr rot	vŏl ley
vŏm it	pop lar	pĭv ot	pu̇l ley
hĕr mit	grăm mar	băl lot	bär ley
ärm pit	nĕe tar	mär mot	pars ley
mĕr it	tär tar	răm pärt	mŏt ley
spĭr it	môr tar	mŏd est	kĭd ney
ȼŭl prit	jab ber	tĕm pest	do̊n key
vĭs it	rŏb ber	fŏr est	chĭm ney

trăn′ sit	lŭb′ ber	ĭn′ quest	hŏn′ ey
€an to	blub ber	eŏṉ quest	mŏn ey
shĭv er	ăm ber	hăr vest	jo͝ûr ney
sil ver	mĕm ber	ĭn mōst	€ŭm frey
€ov er	lĭm ber	ŭt mōst	lăm prey
sŭl phur	tim ber	ĭm pōst	jēr s̱ey
mûr mur	ŭm ber	chĕs*t* nut	ker s̱ey
mŭf fler	€um ber	eŏn test	€ler ġy
săm pler	lum ber	jăck daw	tăn s̱y
mĕl on	num ber	mĭl dew	ral ly
sēr mon	bär ber	eûr few	sal ly
drăg on	mēr çer	ĕd dy	tal ly
eo͝u pŏn	wŏn der	ḡĭd dy	jĕl ly
grănd sŏn	yŏn der	mŭd dy	sĭl ly
lack er	ġĭn ġer	rud dy	fŏl ly
grŏt to	chär ġer	ġĕn try	jol ly
kĭd năp	trĕnch er	sŭl try	ōn ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.
Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.
We like to have our friends visit us.
Visitors should not make their visits too long.
Silver spoons are not apt to rust.
Beggars will beg rather than work.
Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.
One hundred cents are worth a dollar.
A dollar is worth a hundred cents.
Dollars are our largest silver coins.
Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.
A mercer is one who deals in silks and woolen cloths.
A grotto is a cavern or cave.

No. 45.—XLV.

bădġe	slĕdġe	bŭdġe	swĭnġe	gôrġe	pärse
fadġe	wedġe	judġe	twinġe	ûrġe	ērse
ĕdġe	mĭdġe	grudġe	lounġe	gurġe	terse
hedġe	ridġe	hĭnġe	plŭnġe	purġe	verse
ledġe	brĭdġe	ȩrinġe	sērġe	surġe	ȩôrse
pledġe	lŏdġe	frinġe	verġe	ġērm	gorse
fledġe	podġe	sinġe	dīrġe	ȩŏpse	morse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rĭch	quĕnch	mŭnch	kĕtch
louse	bĕlch	stench	gulch	retch
mouse	bĭrch	wench	bătch	flĭtch
souse	bĕnch	ĭnch	hatch	nŏtch
ȩûrse	blench	ȩlinch	ȩatch	potch
purse	drench	fĭnch	snatch	hutch
pärch	French	flinch	scratch	sylph
pērch	tench	pinch	ĕtch	lymph
seôrch	trench	winch	fetch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.
A ledge is a ridge of rocks.
The farmer splits rails with a wedge.
A judge must not be a bad man.
Doors are hung on hinges.
Birch wood will make a hot fire.
If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.
The troops march to the sound of the drum.
Six boys can sit on one long bench.
The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.
The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.
I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match

Never snatch a book from any one.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rīse	clōse	ūse	gu*i*de	th*y*me
wise	nose	fuse	gu*i*le	shrīne
gu*i*se	rose	muse	quite	sphēre
chōse	prose	phrase	quote	grīme

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box; a hallowed place.

A great heat will fuse tin.

His prose is written in a good style.

A phrase is a short form of speech, or a part of a sentence.

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noise	hoist	pound
oil	broil	€oin	poise	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	€oif	moist	ground
€oil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	groin	quoit	found	wound
roil	joint	quoin	foist	hound	mound

No. 49.—XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	clout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
cloud	grouse	owl	count	bout	snout
shroud	spouse	cowl	fount	scout	pout
ounce	rouse	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browse	scowl	howl	shout	sprout
flounce	touse	stout	growl	lout	choice
pounce	crown	brown	rout	our	voice
grout	frown	clown	couch	scour	poise
crout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noise

We can burn fish oil in lamps.
We boil beets with meat in a pot.
Pears are choice fruit.
When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.
The cat and mouse live in the house.
The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.
One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.
Wheat flour will make good bread.
Limes are sour fruit.
A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.
A trout is a good fish to eat.
An ox is a stout, tame beast.
Fowls have wings to fly in the air.
Wolves howl in the woods in the night.
A dog will growl and bark.
The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.
Rain will make the ground moist.
You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.
We move our limbs at the joints.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.
A pin has a head and a point.
A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.
Men play on the bass viol.
A great gun makes a loud noise.
Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.
The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists; these are parts of the frame.
God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.
The globe is nearly round like a ball.
The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sēa	rēad	āid	gōurd	pēaçe	hēave
pea	gōad	laid	sourçe	lease	weave
flea	load	maid	€ourse	prāiṣe	leave
plea	road	staid	€rēase	€ōarse	blūe
bead	toad	bōard	grease	hoarse	flue
mead	woad	hoard	çease	brēve	glue

No. 51.—LI.

bŷe	bāize	lōaf	ēach	tēach	blēak
lye	raiṣe	fiēf	beach	€ōach	fleak
eye	maize	chief	bleach	roach	speak
ēaṣe	shēaf	lief	peach	broach	peak
teaṣe	leaf	brief	reach	lēash	sneak
sēize	neaf	grief	breach	beak	€reak
cheeṣe	ōaf	wāif	preach	leak	freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

No. 52.—LII.

breāk	ōak	pēal	shōal	nāil	tāil
steāk	€roak	seal	āil	snail	vail
strēak	soak	veal	bail	pail	quail
s€reak	bēal	weal	fail	rail	wail
squeak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bōwl
weak	heal	€ōal	jail	grail	sōul
shriēk	meal	foal	flail	trail	bēam
twēak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

No. 53.—LIII.

flēam	stēam	bēan	miēn	grāin	plāin
gleam	fōam	dean	mōan	brain	slain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	€lean	roan	sprain	pain
€ream	āim	glean	groan	chain	rain
s€ream	€laim	mean	fāin	lain	drain
team	maim	wean	gain	blain	train

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitchfork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum may soon want a loaf of bread.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
The miller grinds corn into meal.
The flesh of calves is called veal.
Apples are more plentiful than peaches.
The preacher is to preach the gospel.
Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
A roach is a short, thick, flat fish.
Men get their growth before they are thirty.
The beak of a bird is its bill, or the end of its bill.
Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, AND LEFT UNMARKED AS AN EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

bot′a ny	fel′o ny	sor′cer y
el e gy	col o ny	im age ry
prod i gy	har mo ny	witch er y
ef fi gy	cot ton y	butch er y
eb o ny	glut ton y	fish er y
en er gy	can o py	quack er y
lit ur gy	oc cu py	crock er y
in fa my	quan ti ty	mock er y
big a my	sal a ry	cook er y
blas phe my	reg is try	cut ler y
en e my	beg gar y	gal ler y
am i ty	bur gla ry	rar i ty
vil lain y	gran a ry	em er y
com pa ny	gloss a ry	nun ner y
lit a ny	lac ta ry	frip per y
lar ce ny	her ald ry	fop per y
des ti ny	hus band ry	or re ry
cal um ny	rob ber y	ar ter y
tyr an ny	chan ce ry	mas ter y

mys′ ter y	liv′ er y	fac′ to ry
bat ter y	cav al ry	vic to ry
flat ter y	rev el ry	his to ry
lot ter y	bot tom ry	black ber ry
but ter y	pil lo ry	bar ber ry
ev er y	mem o ry	sym me try
rev er y	arm o ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.
An elegy is a funeral song.
A prodigy is something very wonderful.
An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.
Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.
Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.
Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.
Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.
Salary is a stated allowance for services.
Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.
We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.
A glossary is used to explain obscure words.
History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—LV.

blāde	chīde	glōbe	spāçe	trīçe	brāke
shade	glide	probe	braçe	twiçe	drake
glade	slide	glēbe	graçe	stāġe	slake
spade	bride	ġībe	traçe	shake	quake
grade	pride	bribe	slīçe	flake	strīke
trade	stride	scribe	miçe	stake	spike
braid	eṛude	tribe	spice	snake	chōke
jade	prude	plāçe	priçe	spake	poke

brōke	smīle	shāme	slīme	spūme
spoke	stile	blame	prime	chīne
smoke	spile	elīme	crime	swine
stroke	frāme	chime	plūme	twine

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.
The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.
A glade is an opening among trees.
A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.
Trade is the purchase and sale, or the exchange of goods.
Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.
A globe is a round body, like a ball.
A bribe is given to corrupt the judgment.
A smile shows that we are pleased.
We have heard the chime of church bells.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn′ ter	măt′ ter	lĭe′ tor	tăn′ ner
can ter	tat ter	vie tor	ĭn ner
çĕn ter	lĕt ter	dŏe tor	din ner
en ter	fet ter	tĭn der	tin ner
wĭn ter	el der	pĕd dler	sin ner
fĕs ter	nev er	tĭl ler	cŏr ner
pes ter	ev er	sŭt ler	hăm per
tes ter	sev er	hăm mer	pam per
sĭs ter	lĭv er	ram mer	tam per
fŏs ter	riv er	sŭm mer	tĕm per
băt ter	măn or	lĭm ner	ten ter
hat ter	tĕn or	băn ner	sĭm per

€lăp′ per	tŭn′ nel	hŏv′ el	ăn′ vil
pĕp per	fun nel	nov el	bĕz el
dĭp per	kēr nel	mär vel	€ŏr al
€ŏp per	gŏs pel	pĕn çil	bär ter
hop per	băr rel	măn fṳl	€ar ter
ŭp per	sŏr rel	sĭn fṳl	màs ter
sup per	dôr sal	a̤w fṳl	€as tor
vĕs per	mor sel	pĕr il	pas tor
reb el	vĕs sel	tŏn sil	pär lor
€ăn çel	tĭn sel	dos sil	gar ner
€am el	grăv el	fos sil	fär del
pan nel	bĕv el	lĕn til	art fṳl
kĕn nel	lev el	€ăv il	dar nel
fen nel	rev el	çĭv il	harp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.
The little sister can knit a pair of garters.
Never pester the little boys.
Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.
Peaches may be better than apples.
The rivers run into the great sea.
The doctor tries to cure the sick.
The new table stands in the parlor.
A tin peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.
The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.
The farmer eats his dinner at noon.
I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.
We eat bread and milk for supper.
The farmer puts his cider into barrels.
Vessels sail on the large rivers.
My good little sister may have a slate and pencil; and she may make letters on her slate.
That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.
The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mōurn	grōwn	hēap	fēar	spēar	ōar
borne	vāin	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shorn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
ōwn	swain	neap	shear	sear	soar
shown	twain	reap	blear	tēar	boar
blown	train	sōap	€lear	weâr	piēr
flown	stain	ēar	smear	sweâr	tier
sown	lane	dear	near	teâr	bier

No. 58.—LVIII.

âir	yoūr	stĭlts	pēat	mōat	wāit
fair	tọur	chintz	treat	groạt	brụit
hair	ēaveş	ēat	seat	ę*igh*t	frụit
chair	leaveş	beat	greāt	frei*gh*t	sūit
lair	greaveş	feat	ōat	wei*gh*t	mĭlt
pair	pāiņş	heat	bloat	bāit	b*ui*lt
stair	shēarş	bleat	€oat	gait	ḡ*ui*lt
*h*êir	ḡ*ue*ss	meat	goat	plait	€ōurt
fōur	ḡ*ue*st	neat	float	trait	sāint

No. 59.—LIX.

ēast	wāist	€lew	spew	yew	mōw
beast	dew	flew	€rew*	bōw	row
least	few	brew*	serew*	show	snow
feast	hew	slew	drew*	low	€row
yeast	chew*	mew	grew*	blow	grow
bōast	Jew	new	shrew*	flow	strow
roast	view	viewş	strew*	glow	sōw
toast	blew	pew	stew	slow	stow

* **ew,** in the starred words, is pronounced like **o͞o**; in the other words, like **ū**.

We do not like to see our own sins.
I like to see a full blown rose.
A vain girl is fond of fine things.
The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.
A dog can leap over a fence.
Much grain will make bread cheap.
I like to see men reap grain.
God made the ear, and He can hear.
Men shear the wool from sheep.
Flint glass is white and clear.
Fowls like to live near the house and barn.
Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?
Twelve months make one year.
I love to eat a good ripe pear.
The good boy will not tear his book.
A wild boar lives in the woods.
The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.
The rain runs from the eaves of the house.
The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.
The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.
I wish you to treat me with a new hat.
A chair is a better seat than a stool.
I will wear my greatcoat in a cold wet day.
I have seen the ice float down the stream.
Boys and girls are fond of fruit.
The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.
A beast can not talk and think, as we do.
We roast a piece of beef or a goose.
A girl can toast a piece of bread.
We chew our meat with our teeth.
Live coals of fire glow with heat.
A moat is a deep trench round a castle or other fortified place.

däunt	täunt	slänt	bärġe
haunt	vaunt	lärġe	säl̈ve
flaunt	grȧnt	charġe	searf

No. 60.—LX.

fr̤aud	sqṳash	a̤wl	y̤awl	y̤awn
bro̤ad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
s̤aṳçe	swash	sprawl	fawn	wȧtch
€aṳse	quash	brawl	lawn	v̤ault
gauze	g̤awk	€rawl	pawn	fault
€laṳse	hawk	drawl	spawn	aught
paṳse	haul	trawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	€aught

No. 61.—LXI

brīne	serāpe	seōpe	shāve	drīve
tine	drape	trope	slave	drōve
shōne	shape	snore	plate	strove
€rone	€rape	slāte	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	quīte	€love
prone	snīpe	grate	smite	gloze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	froze
prṳne	stripe	brave	sprite	prīze
drṳpe	tripe	€rave	trite	smōte

Forks have two, three, or four tines.
We keep salt meat in brine.
Grapes grow on vines, in clusters.
Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.
The boy loves ripe grapes.
Bedcords are long ropes.
Nut wood and coal will make a warm fire.
Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.
Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.

We burn coal in a grate.
I had some green corn in July, on a plate.
Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.
Bees live in hives and collect honey.
He was dull, and made trite remarks.

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăm′i ty	ŏb′lo quy	dȳ′nas ty
jŏl li ty	sĭn ew y	gāy e ty
nŭl li ty	găl ax y	loy al ty
ĕn mi ty	pĕd ant ry	roy al ty
săn i ty	ĭn fant ry	ū ṣu ry (*ū′zhoo-*)
van i ty	găl lant ry	rā pi er
bal eo ny	bĭg ot ry	naṷ ti lus
lĕn i ty	ăn ces try	pau çi ty
dĭg ni ty	tap es try	moi e ty
dĕp ū ty	mĭn is try	prĕl a cy
trĭn i ty	in dus try	ăl i quot
păr i ty	çĕnt ū ry	man i fest
eŏm i ty	mēr eu ry	ŭp per mōst
vĕr i ty	ĭn ju ry	ut ter mōst
den si ty	pēr ju ry	eŏn tra ry
en ti ty	pĕn ū ry	çĕl e ry
eăv i ty	lŭx ū ry	plē na ry
lĕv i ty	hĕr e sy	sā li ent
lăx i ty	em bas sy	lē ni ent
pĕn al ty	dē i ty	ve he ment
nŏv el ty	fe al ty	brī er y
făe ul ty	pī e ty	boun te oŭs
mŏd est y	pō e sy	moun tain oŭs
prŏb i ty	eruṷ el ty	eoun ter feĭt
ăm nes ty	pū ri ty	fraṷd ū lent
bŏt a ny	nu di ty	waṷ ter y

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse′ ment	dis bûrse′ ment	au tŭm′ nal
al lūre ment	in dôrse ment	how ĕv er
de bāse ment	ärch bĭsh op	em băr rass
in çīte ment	ad vĕnt ūre	in stall ment
ex çite ment	dis frăn chĭse	in thrall ment
en slāve ment	en fran chĭse	hy draul ies
a maze ment	mis eŏn strue	en joy ment
in quī ry	de pos it	em ploy ment
un ēa sy	re pos it	a mass ment
eon vey ançe	at trĭb ūte	em bär go
pur vey or	im mŏd est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un lŭck y	at tor ney
sur vey ing	ap pĕn dix	an noy ançe

No 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blăn′ dish	blĕm′ ish	bûr′ nish	noŭr′ ish
bran dish	skīr mish	pŭn ish	skĭt tish
fûr bish	văn ish	elown ish	slŭt tish
rŭb bish	fĭn ish	snăp pish	lăv ish
sĕlf ish	gär nish	par ish	rav ish
chûrl ish	tar nish	chĕr ish	pŭb lish
fur nish	var nish	floŭr ish	pŏt ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.
Strong drink leads to the debasement both of the mind and the body.
We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.
The gambler wishes to get money without earning it.
An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.
An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.
Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
Parents should provide useful employment for their children.
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.

No. 65.—LXV.

THE UNMARKED VOWELS (EXCEPT **e** FINAL) IN THIS LESSON HAVE A SOUND APPROACHING THAT OF SHORT **u.**

hôrse′ băck	hĕm′ lŏck	joûr′ nal
lămp blăck	fĕt lŏck	răs cal
băr rack	măt tock	spī nal
răn săck	hoo̊d wi̊nk	e̊ŏn trīte
hăm mock	bu̇l wark	trĭb ūte
hăd dock	pi̇tch fôrk	stăt ūte
păd lŏck	dăm ask	e̊ŏn e̊āve
wĕd lŏck	sy̆m bol	e̊ŏn e̊lāve
fīre lŏck	vēr bal	ŏe tāve
hĭll ock	mĕd al	rĕs e̊ūe
bu̇ll ock	vēr nal	văl ūe

No. 66.—LXVI.

a IN **ate,** UNMARKED, DOES NOT HAVE THE FULL SOUND OF LONG **a.**

sĕn′ ate	stăg′ nāte	e̊lī′ mate	fī′ nīte
ĭn grāte	fĭl trāte	prĕl ate	pōst åge
păl ate	prŏs trāte	vī brāte	plū måge
stĕl lāte	frŭs trāte	pi rate	trī umph
ĭn māte	dĭe tāte	e̊ū rate	stāte ment
mĕss māte	tĕs tāte	prī vate	rāi ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.
Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.
Exercise will give us a relish for our food.
In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.
Riding on horseback is good exercise.

Lampblack is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets.

Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.

The Senate of the United States is called the Upper House of Congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are sometimes given as a reward at school.

We punish bad men to prevent crimes.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—LXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST; THE LAST COLUMN LEFT UNMARKED.

lū′ mi na ry	ĭg′ no min y	mer′ ce na ry
ɢū li na ry	çĕr e mo ny	mil li ner y
mō ment a ry	ăl i mo ny	or di na ry
nū ga to ry	mat ri mo ny	sem i na ry
nu mer a ry	pat ri mo ny	pul mo na ry
brē vi a ry	păr si mo ny	sub lu na ry
ĕf fi ɢa çy	ăn ti mo ny	lit er a ry
del i ɢa çy	tĕs ti mo ny	form u la ry
ĭn tri ɢa çy	drŏm e da ry	ar bi tra ry
ɢŏn tu ma çy	prĕb end a ry	ad ver sa ry
ob sti na çy	seɢ ond a ry	em is sa ry
ăɢ eu ra çy	eẋ em pla ry	com mis sa ry
ĕx i ġen çy	ăn ti qua ry	cem e ter y
ex çel len çy	tĭt ū la ry	seɢ re ta ry
ɢŏm pe ten çy	ɢŭs tom a ry	mil i ta ry
ĭm po ten çy	*h*ŏn or a ry	sol i ta ry
mis çel la ny	păr çe na ry	sed en ta ry
nĕç es sa ry	mĕd ul la ry	vol un ta ry

trĭb′ ū ta ry	dȳs′ en ter y	man′ da to ry
săl ū ta ry	prĕs by ter y	pur ga to ry
an çil la ry	prŏm is so ry	dil a to ry
cap il la ry	prĕd a to ry	or a to ry
ax il la ry	pref a to ry	dor mi to ry
cŏr ol la ry	pŭl sa to ry	mon i to ry
măx il la ry	mĭn a to ry	ter ri to ry
ad ver sa ry	au̯d it o ry	tran si to ry
al a bas ter	ĕx cre to ry	in ven to ry
plan et a ry	jăn i za ry	con tro ver sy
stat ū a ry	mŏn as ter y	leg is la tive
sa̲n̲et ū a ry	ăl le go ry	leg is lat ure
sŭmpt ū a ry	dĕs ul to ry	leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Wedlock is the old Anglo-Saxon term for matrimony.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves; duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

Food is necessary to animal life.
Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.
An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.
The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.
A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.
Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.
The Ohio River has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.
Pure water and good air are salutary.
A church is called a sanctuary or holy plâce.
The dysentery is a painful disease.
A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.
The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.
Dilatory people are such as delay doing their work.
An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.
The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.
They could not agree and had a bitter controversy.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im môr′ tal	in fẽr′ nal	re plĕv′ in
pa rĕnt al	ma ter nal	a băn don
ae quĭt tal	pa ter nal	pĭ as ter
en ăm el	e ter nal	pĭ las ter
im pan el	in ter nal	as sĕv er
ap păr el	dī ûr nal	dis sev er
ū tĕn sil	noe tur nal	de lĭv er
un çĭv il	pro ĕon sul	e lix ir
trī ŭmph al	un çẽr tain	pre çĕp tor
in fôrm al	in ĕlĕm ent	eom pŏş ĭte
bap tĭş mal	de tẽr mĭne	en ăm or
hī bẽr nal	as săs sin	to bae eo

sī rŏe′ €o	sur rĕn′ der	a pŏs′ tāte
me mĕn to	di̱s ôr der	pro mŭl gate
pĭ men to	när çĭs sus	in €är nate
mu lăt to	€o lŏs sus	vol €ā no
pal mĕt to	im pēr feet	O€ tō ber
en vel op	in ter pret	in €lo s̱ūre
de vel op	in hăb it	dis €lo s̱ure
De çem ber	€o hab it	€om po s̱ure
Sep tem ber	pro hĭb it	ex po s̱ure
No vem ber	dis €rĕd it	fore €lo s̱ure
en €ŭm ber	de €rep it	dis €ôv er
€on sĭd er	in hĕr it	dis col or
be wil der	de mer it	re cov er
mis fôrt ūne	pôme grăn ate	dis com fit
me ăn der	e̱x am ple	di̱s ăs ter
en ġĕn der	in tĕs tāte	re pâss ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for making garments.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

The blowing up of the steamship was a terrible disaster to us.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

No. 69.—LXIX.

bāy	jāy	slāy	drāy	trāy	swāy
day	lay	may	fray	stray	splay
fay	€lay	nay	gray	say	prę̄y
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	dey
hay	play	ray	spray	way	bey

No. 70.—LXX.

boy	joy	toy	hạw	€lạw	rạw	sạw
€oy	€loy	€ạw	jaw	flaw	€raw	law
hoy	troy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—LXXI.

swạmp	smạlt	swạrt	pōrt	lĭve	glȯve
wasp	spalt	quart	most	€ȯme	work*
was	salt	pōrk	dŏll	some	worst*
hạlt	want	fort	loll	dove	shȯve
malt	wart	sport	gīve	love	mo̲nk

No. 72.—LXXII.

bow	mow	sow	worm*	dīrt	squīrt
€ow	now	vow	frȯnt	flirt	first
how	brow	kēy	wont	shirt	wạrd
plow	plow	ley	wort*	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.
Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.
You may play on a mow of hay.
A dray is a kind of low cart.
When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.
Little boys are fond of toys.
The sting of a wasp is very painful.
A swamp is wet, spongy land.
A monk lives in retirement from the world.

* o like û (*wûrk, wûrst, wûrm, wûrt*).

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln; of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

lăd′ der	shĕl′ ter	chärt′ er	chär′ nel
blad der	fĭl ter	lŏb ster	bär ren
mad der	mil ler	lĭt ter	flŏr in
fŏd der	chăp ter	mŏn ster	rob in
ŭl çer	sŭf fer	glĭs ter	eof fin
eăn çer	pĭl fer	chăt ter	mŭf fin
ŭd der	băd ġ er	shat ter	bŏd kin
shud der	lĕd ġ er	elŭt ter	wĕl kin
rud der	băn k er	flut ter	năp kin
pud der	ean k er	plăt ter	pĭp kin
găn der	han k er	smat ter	bŭs kin
pan der	tŭm bler	spat ter	gŏb lin
ġĕn der	săd dler	shĭv er	mŭş lin
slen der	ant ler	sliv er	lū çid
ren der	skĭm mer	quiv er	bär on
ten der	glim mer	eŭl ver	flag on
çĭn der	prŏp er	tôr por	wag on
hin der	elăp per	ĕr ror	fĕl on
pŏn der	skĭp per	ter ror	găl lon
ŭn der	slip per	mĭr ror	lĕm on
blun der	erŏp per	hŏr ror	găm mon
plun der	ăs per	çĕn sor	mam mon
thun der	prŏs per	spŏn sor	eŏm mon
sun der	lĕss er	sĕe tor	eăn non
ôr der	dress er	săch el	çĭt ron
bor der	åft er	flan nel	tĕn on
mûr der	råft er	chap el	eăn ton
dĭf fer	răn t er	grav el	pĭs ton

ŏf′ fer	prŏe′ tor	trăv′ el	sĕx′ ton
€of fer	chăn nel	pȯm mel	kĭm bo
seof fer	€ŭd ġel	bụsh el	stŭe €o
prof fer	hătch el	chăn çel	dĭt to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.

The robin is a pretty singing-bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

The channel of a river is where the main current flows.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brāçe′ let	drī′ ver	tū′ mor	erī′ sis
dī et	mā jor	lā bor	grā ter
qui et	mī nor	ta bor	fō €us
sē €ret	stū por	ō dor	mū €us
pō et	ju ror	€o lon	bō lus
to phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eȳe let	tū tor	ī ron (*i′urn*)	va grant
tū mult	prī or	ā pron	tȳ rant
bōl ster	rā zor	dew lăp	dē çent
hōl ster	trē mor	erụ et	re cent
grā ver	hū mor	bā sis	nō cent
qua ver	rụ mor	ū′ nit	lū cent

trī′ dent	vā′ €ant	need′ y	hā′ zy
prụ dent	flū ent	€rō ny	la zy
stū dent	frē quent	pū ny	dō zy
ā ġent	se quent	vā ry	slēa zy
rē gent	rī ot	dū ty	jăs per
€ō gent	pi lot	nā vy	bär ġain
sī lent	bâre fo͝ot	gra vy	€ăp tain
€ās̈e ment	prē çept	safe ty	çēr tain
pave ment	pōst scr̈ipt	sụre ty	mŭr rain
mọve ment	o vert	glō ry	vĭl lain
mō ment	rụ by	sto ry	vī s̈or
cī pher	spī çy	€rā zy	slăn der

Ladies sometimes wear bracelets on their arms.
Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.
Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.
A bolster is put at the head of a bed.
Men in old age love a quiet life.
A graver is a tool for engraving.
A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.
The driver is one who drives a team.
A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.
Miners work in mines under ground.
A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.
The rose emits a pleasant flavor.
Labor makes us strong and healthy.
A colon is one of the stops in reading.
A pastor does not like to see vacant seats in his church.
Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.
Nero was a wicked tyrant at Rome.
Every person should wear a decent dress.
A major is an officer next above a captain.
A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.
Cedar is the most durable species of wood.
A postscript is something added to a letter.
The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rī′ val
ap prov al
eo ē val
re fū şal
re prī şal
pe ru şal
de erē tal
re çī tal
re qui tal
prī mē val
un e qual
eo e qual
re new al
ī dē al
il le gal
de nī al
de eri al
tri bū nal
a eu men
le gu men
dis sēi zin
in çī şor
ere ā tor
spee ta tor

die tā′ tor
tes ta tor
en vī ron
pa gō dȧ
tor pē do
bra vā do
tor na do
lum ba go
vī ra go
far ra go
pro vī şo
po tā to
oe ta vo
sub serī ber
re vi val
en dān ġer
de çī pher
ma neū ver
hī ā tus
quī ē tus
eon fĕss or
ag gress or
sue çess or
pre fĭg ūre

dis fĭg′ ūre
trans fig ūre
eon jĕet ūre
de bent ūre
in dent ūre
en răpt ūre
eon tĕxt ūre
eom mĭxt ure
eon tin ūe
for bid ding
un ĕr ring
pro çeed ing
ex çeed ing
sub ȧl tern
es pou şal
en eoun ter
ren eoun ter
a vow al
ad vow şon
dis loy al
dis eoŭr aġe
en eoŭr aġe
mo lȧs sĕş
de pärt ūre

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.
Coeval signifies of the same age.
Reprisal is seizing anything from an enemy in retaliation.
An incisor is a fore tooth.
Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.
Requital is a recompense for some act.
Primeval denotes what was first or original.

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.
Acumen denotes quickness of perception.
Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.
A virago is a turbulent, masculine woman.
Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.
The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tāin′
su per vēne
in ter vene
im por tūne
op por tune
in se €ure
in ter fēre
pre ma tūre
im ma ture
ad ver tīse
re €om pōse
de €om poṣe
in ter poṣe
pre dis poṣe
re in stāte
im po līte
re ū nite
dis ū nite
dis re pūte
in ter lēave
in ter weave
mis be hāve
un de çēive

pre €on çēive′
o ver drīve
dis ap prọve
o ver rēach
o ver lo͝ok
dis in thra̤ll
re in stall
dis es teem
mis de mēan
un fōre seen
fōre or dāin
o ver strain
as çer tain
en ter tain
re ap pēar
dis in tēr
in ter spērse
re im bûrse
çīr €um vŏlve
o ver hăng
o ver match
dis em bärk
un der sĕll

dis af fĕet′
o ver whelm
mis in fôrm
€oun ter ăet
in di rĕet
in €or reet
in ter seet
€on tra dĭet
o ver sĕt
in ter mĭt
rep re ṣĕnt
dis €on tent
çīr €um vent
un der went
o ver sho͝ot
in ter çĕpt
in ter rŭpt
o ver tŏp
re ap point
un der gō
o ver lēap
o ver sleep
dis ap pēar

moun tain eer′	fin an çiēr′	o ver ea̍st′
en ġin eer	brig a dier	re in vĕst
dom i neer	gren a dier	eo ex ĭst
mu ti neer	bom bar dier	prē ex ist
pī o neer	deb o nâir	in ter mix
a̍ue tion eer	res er voir	o ver thrōw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flōw
prī va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lāy
vol un teer	es pla nāde	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pērt	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăt′ las	eŏp′ y	hŭr′ ry	flăb′ by
sŭe eor	hăp py	flŭr ry	shab by
*h*ŏn or	pŏp py	här py	tab by
răn eor	pŭp py	ĕn try	lŏb by
ean dor	sun dry	sen try	grĭt ty
splĕn dor	bĕl fry	dŭsk y	pŭt ty
rĭg or	fel ly	pa̍l try	lĕv y
vig or	eăr ry	vĕs try	bev y
văl or	măr ry	pĭt y	prĭv y
fēr vor	păr ry	seăn ty	ĕn vy
seŭlp tor	bĕr ry	plĕn ty	dŏx y
elăm or	fer ry	tes ty	prox y
tĕn nis	cher ry	bet ty	eol or
elăs sic	mer ry	pet ty	wor ry
ax is	per ry	jet ty	păr ty
fan çy	sŏr ry	dĭt ty	ar bor
pĕn ny	eŭr ry	wit ty	har bor

An atlas is a book of maps.
You must be good, or you can not be happy.
When you make letters, look at your copy.
The poppy is a large flower.
The puppy barks, as well as the dog.

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.
Horses carry men on their backs.
We cross the ferry in a boat.
The cherry is an acid fruit.
We are sorry when a good man dies.
Never do your work in a hurry.
Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.
The farmer likes to have plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.
The lily is a very pretty flower.
Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn′ ish ment	pŏl′ y glot	tĕn′ den çy
blan dish ment	bĕr ga mot	pŭn ġen cy
pŭn ish ment	ăn te pâst	ĕlĕm en cy
răv ish ment	ĭn ter est	ĕŭr ren cy
pĕd i ment	pĕn te ĕost	sŏl ven cy
sed i ment	hạl i but	băṉk rupt cy
ăl i ment	fûr be lōw	sŭm ma ry
ĕŏm pli ment	bĕd fel lōw	lănd la dy
lĭn i ment	çĭe a trix	rĕm e dy
mĕr ri ment	păr a dox	ĕŏm e dy
det ri ment	sär do nўx	pēr fi dy
sen ti ment	Săt ur day	mĕl o dy
dŏe ū ment	hŏl i day	mŏn o dy
tĕg ū ment	rŭn a wāy	păr o dy
mŏn ū ment	ĕär a way	prŏs o dy
ĭn stru ment	ĕâst a way	ĕŭs to dy
ĕŏn ti nent	lĕg a çy	erụ çi fix
ĕăl a mint	făl la cy	dī a leet
ĭd i ot	pŏl i cy	ō ri ent
găl i ot	ĭn fan cy	ā pri ĕot
chăr i ot	ĕŏn stan cy	vā ean çy

vā′ gran çy	prī′ va çy	ob′ lo quy
lū na cy	pō ten cy	dī a ry
dē cen cy	plī an cy	rō şa ry
pā pa cy	flū en cy	no ta ry
rē ġen cy	mu ti ny	vo ta ry
pī ra cy	serụ ti ny	gro çer y
eō ġen cy	pē o ny	drā per y
sē ere cy	ī ron y	ī vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a ē′ ri al	no tā′ ri al	in tē′ ri or
an nū i ty	ma tē ri al	pos te ri or
me mō ri al	im pe ri al	ex te ri or
de mo ni ac	ar te ri al	pro prī e tor
am mo ni ac	ăr mō ri al	ex trā ne oŭs
ad jū di cāte	mer cū ri al	spon ta ne ous
e lu çi dāte	em pō ri um	eu ta ne ous
im mē di ate	sen so ri um	er rō ne ous
re pū di āte	tra pē zi um	tĕr rā que ous
eol lē ġi ate	erī te ri on	tär ta re ous
ex fō li āte	çen tū ri on	eom mō di ous
in ē bri āte, *v.*	al lō di al	fe lo ni ous
ex eō ri āte	al lo di um	här mo ni ous
ap pro pri āte	en eo mi um	gra tū i tous
in fū ri āte	tra ġē di an	for tu i tous
al lē vi āte	eom e di an	luẋ u ri ant
ab bre vi āte	eol le ġi an	e lu so ry
an nī hi lāte	çe rụ le an	il lu so ry
ae eū mu lāte	bar bā ri an	eol lu so ry
il lu mi nāte	gram ma ri an	so çī e ty
e nu mer āte	in fē ri or	im pū ri ty
re mu ner āte	su pe ri or	se eu ri ty
in eôr po rāte	an te ri or	ob seu ri ty

All clouds float in the aërial regions.
The aërial songsters are birds of the air.
Gravestones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead. They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.
The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.
There is an immediate communication between the heart and the brain.
Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.
Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.
The sun illuminates our world.
Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.
Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.
An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.
A collegian is a student at college.
God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.
The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior is that within.

No. 80.—LXXX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mŭṣ′ lin	eôr′ ban	eŏṇ′ gress	ăb′ jeet
lĭnch pĭn	kĭtch en	prog ress	ŏb ject
rĕṣ in	chick en	fôr tress	sŭb ject
rŏṣ in	mär tin	mĭs tress	vẽr dict
măt in	slȯv en	bŭt tress	rĕl ict
sat in	grĭf fin	rĭck ets	dĭs trict
spav in	ûr chin	spĭr its	in stiṇct
sav in	dŏl phin	nŏn plus	prē çiṇct
wĕl kin	pĭp pin	grăm pus	ġĭb bet
ten don	här ness	mỹs tie	shẽr bet
Lăt in	wĭt ness	brĭck băt	dŭl çet
eôr don	in gress	pẽr feet	lăn cet

bŭf′ fet	bŭck′ et	bĭl′ let	€ôr′ net
fĭdġ et	blăn̲k et	fil let	hor net
bŭdġ et	măr ket	skil let	bûr net
răck et	bȧs ket	mil let	trŭm pet
latch et	€ȧs ket	€ŏl let	lăp pet
frĕsh et	brĭs ket	gŭl let	tĭp pet
jăck et	mŭs ket	mul let	€ăr pet
plack et	văl et	€ăm let	€lăr et
brack et	tab let	ham let	gar ret
tĭck et	trĭp let	ḡĭm let	fĕr ret
€rick et	gŏb let	in let	tŭr ret
wick et	€ôrse let	bŏn net	ŏff set
dŏck et	măl let	sŏn net	on set
pock et	pal let	rŭn net	€ôr set
sock et	wạl let	gär ment	bụl let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.
The linchpin secures the cart wheel to the axletree.
Satin is a rich glossy silk.
The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.
Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.
The little chickens follow the hen.
The martin builds its nest near the house.
A witness must tell all the truth in court.
Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.
The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.
The dolphin is a sea fish.
A boy can harness a horse and hitch him to a wagon.
We harness horses for the coach or gig.
A good mistress will keep her house in order.
The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.
A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.
Boys love to make a great racket.
Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.
The doctor sometimes bleeds his patients with a lancet.
When large hailstones fall on the house they make a great racket.
The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

No. 81.—LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. THE LAST COLUMN IS LEFT UNMARKED.

re vĕnġe′ful	in vĕnt′ĭve	in ac′tive
for ġet ful	per çep tive	de fect ive
e vent ful	pre sŭmp tive	ef fect ive
neg leet ful	con sump tive	ob ject ive
dis gŭst ful	de çĕp tive	e lect ive
dis trust ful	as sērt ive	ad he sive
sue çĕss ful	a bôr tive	co he sive
un skĭll ful	dĭ ġĕst ive	de ci sive
col lĕct ĭve	ex pŭl sive	cor ro sive
pros pect ive	com pul sive	a bu sive
per spect ive	im pul sive	con clu sive
cor rect ive	re pul sive	ex clu sive
in vec tive	de fĕn sive	in clu sive
vin dĭc tive	of fen sive	e lu sive
af flict ive	sub vēr sive	de lu sive
at trăct ive	dis cûr sive	al lu sive
dis tĭnct ive	ex cur sive	il lu sive
sub jŭnc tive	in cur sive	col lu sive
con junc tive	sue çĕss ive	ob tru sive
in duct ive	ex çess ive	in tru sive
pro duct ive	pro gress ive	pro tru sive
de struc tive	op press ive	e va sive
con struct ive	ex press ive	per sua sive
in çĕn tive	im press ive	as sua sive
re ten tive	sub mĭs sive	dis sua sive
at ten tive	per mis sive	un fad ing
pre vent ive	trans mis sive	un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy, and whisky are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine, and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The slōth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the United States is elected once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

jū′ di €a tūre	spĭr′ it ū oŭs	€ăr′ i €a tūre
ĕx pli €a tĭve	spir it ū al	tĕm per a ture
păl li a tive	lin e a ment	lĭt er a ture
spē€ ū la tive	viş ion a ry	ăg ri €ul ture
€ŏp ū la tive	mis sion a ry	hôr ti €ul ture
nom i na tive	di€ tion a ry	prĕs by ter y
op er a tive	stā tion a ry	des ul to ry
fĭg ū ra tive	ĕst ū a ry	prŏm on to ry
vĕģ e tā tive	mĕr çe na ry	pĕr emp to ry
ĭm i tā tive	mĕs en ter y	€ăş ū is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rĕl′ a tĭve	prĭm′ i tĭve	ăd′ jee tĭve
ăb la tive	pûr ga tive	ŏb vi oŭs
năr ra tive	lĕn i tive	ĕn vi ous
lax a tive	trăn si tive	pĕr vi ous
ĕx ple tive	sĕn si tive	păt ū lous
neg a tive	sŭb stan tive	pĕr il ous

seŭr′ril oŭs	sĕd′ū loŭs	pŏp′ū loŭs
mär vel ous	glănd ū lous	quĕr u̯ lous
frĭv o lous	gran ū lous	ĭn fa mous
făb ū lous	pĕnd ū lous	blăs phe mous
nĕb ū lous	serŏf ū lous	dē vi ous
glŏb ū lous	ĕm ū lous	pre vi ous
ȩrĕd ū lous	trem ū lous	lī bel ous

No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bŏn′fīre	spĕnd′thrift	ea̤l′dron	wor′ship (*wûr′ship*)
săm phire	sûr feit	chăl dron	
săp phire*	dĕs ȩant, *n.*	saf fron	stär līght
quăg mire	ped ant	mŏd ern	mĭd night
ĕm pire	pend ant	bĭck ern	ŭp right
ŭm pire	vēr dant	lăn tern	ĭn sight
wĕl fâre	sŏl em*n*	çĭs tern	fôr feit
härd ware	ȩol um*n*	păt tern	nŏn sūit
wĭnd pīpe	vol ūme	slat tern	prĭs on
băg pipe	ăn s*w*er	bĭt tern	gär den
hôrn pipe	ȩŏn̲ q*u*er	tăv ern	mēr chant
brĭm stōne	ȩôr sâir	gȯv ern	do*ŭ*b let
săn̲ guĭne	grănd eūr	stŭb born	fŏr*e h*ead
prĭs tĭne	phȳs ies	chĕck er	vĭn*e* yard
trib ūne	tă*e* ties	vĭe ar	ȩuck o͞o
fôrt une	ŏp ties	hĕ*i*f er	ȩo͞op er
lănd seāpe	ȩăl ends	chăm fer	wa̤ ter
pam phlet	fôr ward	pärs ley	mawk ish
prŏph et	rĭch es	fr*ie*nd ship	awk ward
ȩon traet	ăsh es	härd ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.

* Pronounced *săf′ fire.*

Potashes and pearlashes are made from common ashes.
Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.
Saffron is a well-known garden plant.
To keep the wind from blowing out the candle, we put it into a lantern.
A wooden cistern is not very durable.
Many persons spend too much time at taverns.
Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.
The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.
Carrots have long tapering roots.
Twelve o'clock at night is midnight.
A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods, especially by wholesale.
Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.
God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship Him.
It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chĕr′ u bim	pôr′ eu pīne	seôr′ pi on
sĕr a phim	ŏr i ġin	băr ris ter
măr tyr dom	jăv e lin	dŭl çi mer
ĭd i om	rav e lin	măr i ner
drąw ing-rōōm	hăr le quin	eŏr o ner
eăt a plaşm	myr mi don*	eăn is ter
ŏs tra çişm	lĕx i eon	mĭn is ter
găl li çişm	dee a gon	sin is ter
skĕp ti çişm	ŏe ta gon	prĕs by ter
sўl lo ġişm	pĕn ta gon	quĭck sil ver
hĕr o işm	hep ta gon	mĕt a phor
băr ba rişm	hex a gon	băch e lor
ăs ter işm	pŏl y gon	chan çel lor
aph o rişm	chăm pi on	ĕm per or
mag net işm	pŏm pi on	eŏn quer or

* Pronounced *mēr′mĭ-don.*

sĕn′a tor	eā′pi as	pow′er fụl
ŏr a tor	ea ri ēş	eā ve at
eoun sel or	a ri ēş	bāy o net
ĕd it or	ū ni eorn	rōşe ma ry
ered it or	pōr ti eo	frụit er y
mŏn i tor	ạu dit or	fo͞ol er y
ăn çes tor	ạl ma nae	drōll er y
păr a mọur	wạ ter fạll	straw ber ry
eŏp per as	quạd ra tūre	quạl i ty
pol i ties	eòv ert ūre	lạu re ate
hĕm or rhoidş	wạ ter man	house wīfe ry
ăs ter oidş	salt-çel lar	bụọy an çy
rē qui em	ē qui nox	dĕnt ist ry
dī a phragm	eoun ter poişe	sŏph ist ry
chām ber lain	eoun ter märch	pôr phy ry
ĭn ter im	eoun ter sīgn	prŏph e çy
mē te or	boun ti fụl	ŏff seour ing

Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

True heroism may sometimes be shown in everyday employment.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam.

A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.

Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.

Pompions are now commonly called *pumpkins*.

The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea into a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.

Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

com pĕl′	be gĕt′	pro jĕct′, *v.*	ex tĭnct′
dis pel	for get	tra ject, *v.*	de fŭnct
ex pel	re gret	ob ject, *v.*	de cŏct
re pel	be set	sub ject, *v.*	de dŭct
im pel	un fĭt	de ject	in duct
pro pel	sub mit	de fect	con duct, *v.*
fōre tell	ad mit	af fect	ob struct
fụl fĭll	e mit	ef fect	in struct
dis till	re mit	in fect	con struct
in still	trans mit	e lect	re plănt
ex till	com mit	se lect	im plant
ex tŏl	per mit	re flect	sup plant
ja păn	re fit	in flect	dis plant
tre pan	ac quit	neg lect	trans plant
rat tan	out wit	col lect	le vant
dĭ van	re ăct	con nect	de sçĕnt
be gĭn	en act	re spect	la ment
with in	com pact	sus pect	aug ment, *v.*
un pin	re fract	e rect	af fix, *v.*
hēre in	in fract	cor rect	pre fix, *v.*
a nŏn	sub tract	di rect	in fix
up on	de tract	de tect	trans fix
per hăps	re tract	pro tect	pro lix
re vōlt	con tract, *v.*	ad dict	com mix
a dŭlt	pro tract	pre dict	çe mĕnt, *v.*
re sult .	ab stract, *v.*	af flict	con sent
in sult, *v.*	dis tract	in flict	fo ment
con sult	ex tract, *v.*	con flict, *v.*	fer ment
de cănt	trans act	de pict	dis sent
re cant	re jĕct	re strict	in tent
a bĕt	e ject	sue cinct	con tent
ca det	in ject	dis tinct	ex tent

e vĕnt′	€om plāint′	a€ €ount′	be lōw′
re prĭnt	re straint	al low	be stōw
pre tĕxt	€on straint	en dow	af frȯnt
re lăx	dis traint	ba shạw	€on frȯnt
per plĕx	a€ quaint	be dew	re prọ̄ve
an nex	ap point	es chew	dis prọ̄ve
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prọ̄ve
a loud	a noint	fōre shōw	re plȳ

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

The rattan is a long slender reed that grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

Let all your precepts be succinct and clear.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant

A beshaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor. The word is now commonly spelled *pasha*.

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fĭs′ €al	pĭt′ €ōal	mĕn′ tal	tĭm′ brel
ŏf fal	mŏr al	môr tal	mo̤u̲ grel
fôrm al	çĕn tral	vĕs tal	quạr rel
dĭṣ mal	văs sal	rev el	squīr rel
chär €ōal	dĕn tal	găm brel	mĭn strel

hănd′sel	hûrt′ful	eŭs′tom	kĭng′man
chĭs el	wĭst ful	bŏt tom	hŭnts man
dăm sel	lŭst ful	plăt fôrm	fŏŏt man
trav ail	măd am	sär easm	grŏg ram
tĕn dril	mĭll dăm	mī asm	eăp stan
stĕr ĭle	bĕd lam	făn tasm	sĭl van
nŏs tril	bŭck ram	sŏph ism	tûr ban
trăn quil	bal sam	băp tism	făm ĭne
hand bill	ĕm blem	ăl um	sär dïne
wĭnd mill	prŏb lem	vĕl lum	ĕn ġĭne
găm bol	sŷs tem	mĭn im	mär lĭne
sŷm bol	pĭl grim	nŏs trum	ēr mĭne
fŏŏt stōōl	king dom	frŭs trum	ver min
pĭs tol	sĕl dom	tûr ban	jăs mĭne
hănd ful	ēarl dom	ôr gan	rap ĭne
vĕnġe ful	wĭs dom	or phan	dŏe trĭne
wĭsh ful	vĕn om	horse man	dĕs tĭne
băsh ful	mŭsh rōōm	eär man	phăl anx
skĭll ful	trăn som	pĕn man	sī ren
hĕlp ful	blŏs som	ġēr man	ĭn grāin
blĭss ful	phăn tom	chûrch man	păr boil
frĕt ful	sŷmp tom	work man	breech ing [*brĭch′ing*]

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.
Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.
Never quarrel with your playmates.
A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.
A ship is a vessel with three masts.
The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.
We sit in chairs and put our feet on a footstool.
The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.
Children may be helpful to their parents.
Try to be a skillful workman (*wûrk′man*).
An artist is one who is skillful in some art.
The fox is said to be an artful animal.
Little boys and girls must not be fretful.

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.
A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.
A chill is a symptom of fever.
The chewing of tobacco is a useless habit.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōat′ swain	fōre′ tŏp	rē′ gress
chiēf tain	māin tŏp	çȳ press
neū ter	chām ber	fā moŭs
pew ter	shōul der	spī nous
bēa ver	mōld er	vi nous
ȩleav er	rān ġer	sē rous
weav er	mān ġer	pō rous
sew er	strān ġer	nī trous
lāy er	dān ġer	griēv ous
prâyer fụl	çī pher	trēat ment
māy or	twī līght	wāin scot
ō yer	mo͞on light	māin mȧst
ȩōl ter	dāy light	hīnd mōst
mō hâir	skȳ light	fōre most
trāi tor	fōre sight	sī*g*n post
hōme ward	pōr trait	bȳ lạw
out ward	bōw sprit	rāin bōw
wā ġeṣ	tī dingṣ	flȳ blow
breech eṣ	dọ ingṣ	ȩā lix
[*brich′ ĕz*]	mo͝or ingṣ	phē nix
ȩrāy on	fīre ärmṣ	rē flux
ā ȩorn	twee zerṣ	week dāy
hōme spun	heed less	Frī day
snōw drŏp	ē gress	pāy dāy

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging
Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.
The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.
The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

Oak trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.
Spring is the first season of the year.
The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.
The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.
The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.
Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master; that is, he gave him up to his enemies.
The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.
The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.
We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.
Firearms were not known a few hundred years ago.
Intemperance is a grievous sin of our country.
Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.
The United States have a large extent of seacoast.
The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.
A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.
Mohair is made of camels' hair.
Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.
Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for; to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du rĕss′	€a rĕss′	dis trĕss′	ro bŭst′
a mȧss	ad dress	as sess	ad just
re pȧss	re dress	pos sess	un just
sur pȧss	ag gress	a mĭss	in trust
€ui răss	trans gress	re miss	dis trust
mo răss	de press	dis miss	mis trust
ae çĕss	re press	em bŏss	un mĭxt
re çess	im press	a €ross	be twixt
ex çess	op press	dis €ŭss	a vẽrt
€on fess	sup press	ae €ŏst	sub vert
un less	ex press	ex̲ hȧust	re vert

dĭ vērt′	im pōrt′, *v.*	€on trást′, *v.*	dĭ vĕst′
€on vert, *v.*	€om port	a mĭdst	in vest
per vert, *v.*	sup port	in fēst	be quest
a lert	trans port, *v.*	sug ġest	re quest
in ert	re ṣôrt	dĭ ġest, *v.*	sub sĭst
ex pert	as sort	be hest	de sist
de ṣert	de tort	mo lest	in sist
in sert	re tort	ar rest	€on sist
as sert	€on tort	de test	per sist
es eôrt, *v.*	dis tort	€on test, *v.*	as sist
de pōrt	ex tort, *v.*	pro test, *v.*	un twist
re port	un hûrt	at test	re ṣist

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.
Confess your sins and forsake them.
Unless you study you will not learn.
The fond mother loves to caress her babe.
Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.
Bridges are made across rivers.
An unjust judge may give a false judgment.
William Tell was an expert archer.
The fearful man will desert his post in battle.
Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.
We detest robbers and pirates.
The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. **a,** IN A FINAL SYLLABLE ENDING IN **ate,** IF UNMARKED, HAS NOT ITS FULL LONG SOUND.

trī ĕn′ ni al	sep tĕn′ ni al	lix ĭv′ i um
lĭx ĭv i al	sex ten ni al	e quĕs tri an
mil lĕn ni al	ter res tri al	il lĭt er ate
quạd ren ni al	€ol lăt er al	a dŭl ter āte
per en ni al	de lĭr i um	as sĕv er āte

de çĕm′vi rate	e răd′i €āte	ae €ŏm′mo dāte
e lăb o rate	çer tĭf i €ate	€om men su rate*
€or rŏb o rāte	in dĕl i €ate	in ves ti gāte
in vĭg or āte	pre văr i €āte	re tăl i āte
de lin e āte	au thĕn ti €āte	€on çĭl i āte
e văp o rāte	do mes ti €āte	€a lŭm ni āte
in ae €u rate	prog nŏs ti €āte	de mŏn stra tĭve
€a paç i tāte	in tox i €āte	de rĭv a tĭve
re sŭs çi tāte	re çĭp ro €āte	€on sērv a tĭve
de bĭl i tāte	e quiv o €āte	de fĭn i tĭve
fa çil i tāte	in văl i dāte	in fin i tĭve
de €ăp i tāte	€on sŏl i dāte	re trib ū tĭve
pre çĭp i tāte	in tĭm i dāte	€on sĕe ū tĭve
in dĕf i nĭte	di lăp i dāte	ex €e ū tĭve

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun will evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate or prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae quīre′	per spīre′	re quīre′	ex plōre′
ad mire	sus pire	in quire	re store
as pire	ex pire	es quire	se cūre
re spire	de sire	a dōre	pro €ure
trans pire	re tire	be fore	ob seure
in spire	en tire	de plore	en dure
€on spire	at tire	im plore	ab jure

* Pronounced *com mĕn′ shoo rate.*

ad jūre′	pro mōte′	re çēive′	im pēach′
al lure	de note	per çeive	ap prōach
de mure	re fūte	de rīve	en €roach
im mure	€on fute	de prive	re proach
ma nure	sa lute	ar rive	be seech
in ure	dĭ lute	€on trive	€on ġēal
im pure	pol lute	re vive	re peal
as sure (*-shu̇r*)	vo lute	sur vive	ap peal
ma tūre	per mute	un glūe	re veal
de çēase	€om pute	al lūde	ġen teel
de €rease	de pute	re bāte	as sāil
re lease	dis pute	un tru̇e	out sail
in €rease	be hāve	re mo̤ve	de tail, *v.*
pre çīse	en slave	be hōo̤ve	re tail, *v.*
€on çise	for gave	ap pro̤ve	en tail
mo rōse	en grave	a€ eru̇e	€ur tail
jo €ose	de prave	dis sēize	a vail
im bru̇e	sub dūe	ap prīze	pre vail
dis €ōurse	in due	as size	be wail
ū nīte	a chiēve	re liēf	€on trōl
ig nite	ag grieve	be hōo̤f	en roll
in vite	re prieve	a loof	pa trol
re mōte	re trieve	re proof	ob līġe

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is more easy to acquire property than to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time from new to full moon; and then it decreases till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.

The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween′	sus tāin′	en twīne′	re vēre′
ea reen	ea jōle	pōst pōne	se vere
eam pāign	eon sole	de throne	eom peer
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ea reer
or dain	mis rule	a tone	bre viēr
dis dain	hu māne	je jūne	bab ōon
re gain	in sane	trī une	buf foon
eom plain	ob sçēne	eom mune	dra goon
ex plain	gan grene	at tune	rae eoon
a main	ter rene	es eāpe	doub loon
ab stain	eon vene	e lōpe	bal loon
do main	eom bīne	de elâre	gal loon
re frain	de fine	in snare	shal loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	plat oon
dis train	eon fine	pre pare	lam poon
eon strain	sa line	re pair	här poon
eon tain	de eline	eom pare	mon soon
ob tain	ea nine	im pair	bas soon
He tain	re pine	sin çēre	fes toon
per tain	su pine	ad here	pol troon
at tain	en shrine	eo here	dig ōwn
dis tain	dĭ vine	aus tere	un knōwn

un sōwn	a lī*gh*t	a wāit	eon tọur
a dọ	de li*gh*t	de çēit	be sīdeş
out dọ	a ri*gh*t	eon çeit	re çēipt
a gō	af fri*gh*t	a mọur	re līēve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines. God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night.

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grapevines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD, AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te çēd′ ent
dis a gree ment
çĭr €um jā çent
re en fōrçe ment
pre en gāĝe ment
en ter tāin ment
in €o hēr ent
in de çī sĭve
su per vi şor
€on ser vā tor
des pe ra do
bas ti na do
brag ga dō ci o (*-shĭ-o*)
mis de mēan or
ap pa rā tus
af fi da vit
eẋ ul ta tion
ad a măn tĭne
man ū fa€t ūre
su per strŭet ure
per ad vĕnt ure
met a môr phōse
in nu ĕn do
su per €är go
in ter nŭn ci o (*-shĭ-o*)
är ma dĭl lo
man i fĕs to
laz a ret to
dis en €ŭm ber
pred e çĕs sor
in ter çes sor

mal e fă€′ tor
ben e fa€ tor
met a phўş ies
math e măt ies
dis in hĕr it
ev a nĕs çent
€on va les çent
ef flo res çent
€or res pŏnd ent
in de pĕnd ent
re im bûrse ment
dis €on tĕnt ment
om ni prĕş ent
in ad vērt ent
pre eẋ ĭst ent
€o eẋ ist ent
in ter mit tent
in ter măr ry
ō ver shad ōw
a€ çi dĕnt al
in çi dent al
o ri ent al
fun da ment al
or na ment al
sa€ ra ment al
reĝ i ment al
det ri ment al
mon ū ment al
in strụ ment al
hor i zŏn tal
dis a vow al

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To preëngage means to engage beforehand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are preëngaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

How can a young man cleanse his way?

Oh, how love I Thy law!

No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, LEFT UNMARKED FOR EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

NOUNS.	NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
cin′ na mon	por′ rin ger	du′ te ous
et y mon	stom a cher	a que ous
grid i ron	ob se quies	du bi ous
and i ron	prom i ses	te di ous
skel e ton	com pass es	o di ous
sim ple ton	in dex es	stu di ous
buf fa lo	am ber gris	co pi ous
cap ri corn	em pha sis	ca ri ous
cal i co	di o cese	se ri ous
in di go	o li o	glo ri ous
ver ti go	o ver plus	cu ri ous
cal i ber	pu is sance	fu ri ous
bed cham ber	nu cle us	spu ri ous
cin na bar	ra di us	lu mi nous
of fi cer	ter mi nus	glu ti nous
col an der	blun der buss	mu ti nous
lav en der	syl la bus	ru in ous
prov en der	in cu bus	lu di crous
cyl in der	ver bi age	dan ger ous
in te ger	Sir i us	hid e ous
scav en ger	cal a mus	in fa mous
har bin ger	mit ti mus	ster to rous

nu′ mer ous	rav′ en ous	vig′ or ous
o dor ous	om i nous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
ri ot ous	glut ton ous	clam or ous
trai tor ous	bar ba rous	tim or ous
per vi ous	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
treach er ous	slan der ous	vent ur ous
haz ard ous	pon der ous	rapt ur ous
pit e ous	mur der ous	ar du ous
plen te ous	gen er ous	mis chiev ous
im pi ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
vil lain ous	ran cor ous	sin u ous
mem bra nous	rig or ous	tyr an nous

No. 95.—XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pēaṣe′	re pōṣe′	es chēat′	re hēar′
dis pleaṣe	pro poṣe	re peat	be smear
diṣ eaṣe	im poṣe	en treat	ap pear
e rāse	ϵom poṣe	re treat	tat tōō
pre mīṣe	trans poṣe	un lōōse	en trăp
sur miṣe	a būṣe, *v.*	de bau̯ch	in *w*rap
de spiṣe	ae ϵuṣe	re ϵall	un shĭp
a riṣe	ex ϵuṣe, *v.*	be fall	e quip
ϵom priṣe	re fuṣe	with al	en ĕămp
chas tiṣe	ef fuṣe	fore stall	de ϵamp
ad viṣe	dif fuṣe	fore warn	un stŏp
de viṣe	suf fuṣe	de fault	ū ṣûrp
re viṣe	in fuṣe	as sault	un ϵlåsp
dis ḡ*u*iṣe	ϵon fuṣe	pa paw	de bär
fōre elōṣe	a muṣe	with draw	un bar
in ϵloṣe	re eru̯it	a sleep	a far
dis ϵloṣe	de fēat	en dēar	ap plau̯ṣe

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **th** HAS THE ASPIRATED SOUND, AS IN THINK, THIN.

thēme	thōle	trŏth	tĭlth
three	throe	nôrth	smith
thāne	throve	slŏth	truths
thrīçe	teeth	thought	thaw
thrōne	threw (*throo*)	thôrn	thrall
thrōw	thrīve	thrŏb	thwart
truth	mēath	throng	warmth
youth	thrĕad	thong	swath
hēath	thresh	thĭng	päth
ruth	thrĭft	think	bäth
shēath	thrŭst	thin	läth
bōth	thrum	thănk	wräth
oath	dĕpth	thĭck	heärth
quoth	wĭdth	thrill	tōōth
growth	filth	thŭmb	bĭrth
blowth	frith	thump	mirth
forth	plinth	lĕngth	third
fourth	spilth	strength	thirst
thiēf	thwăck	hăth	thirl
thieve	brŏth	wĭthe	worth
făith	ȼloth	thătch	mônth
thīgh	froth	thĭll	south
thrōat	lōth	thĕft	mouth
dôth	mŏth	thrŭsh	drouth

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF **th.**

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
ȼlŏth	ȼlōthe	shēath	shēathe
bäth	bāthe	wreath	wreathe
mouth	mouth	swath	swāthe
brĕath	brēathe	teeth	teeth

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
A fire was burning on the hearth.
Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.
A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.
A manly youth will speak the truth.
Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.
The water in the canal is four feet in depth.
A toothbrush is good to brush your teeth.
The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
The thresher threshes grain, as wheat, rye, oats.
A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.
Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
One good action is worth many good thoughts.
A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.
Bathing houses have baths to bathe in.
We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băl′last	eŏm′plex	Tūeş′day	vĕr′y
fĭl′bert	vēr′tex	Wĕ*d*neş day	drĭz′zly
eŏn′çert	vôr′tex	Thûrş day	griş′ly
ĕf′fort	eŏn′vex	mĭd′wāy	ḡu*i*l′t y
pûr′pōrt	lăr′ỹnx	găng′wāy	păn′şy
trăn′script	ăf′flux	päth′wāy	frĕn′zy
eŏn′script	eŏn′flux	ĕs′say	quĭn′şy
băn̲k′rupt	ĕf′flux	eom′fort	ġip′sy
ĕld′est	ĭn′flux	eov′ert	tip′sy
neph′ew*	eŏn′text	bom′bast	drŏp′sy
sĭn′ew	bōw′lĭne	eōurt′ship	serŭb′by
lănd′tăx	mĭd′dāy	flĭm′şy	shrub′by
sỹn′tax	Sŭn′day	eluṁ′şy	stub′by
ĭn′dex	Mon̈′day	swĕl′try	nut′meg

* Pronounced *nĕf′ yu̧*.

ŏff′ ing	hēar′ sāy	dāi′ ly	frāil′ ty
stŭff ing	drēar y	dai ʒy	dain ty
brī ny	wēar y	ēa ʒy	eām brie
nōʒe gāy	quē ry	trea ty	shōul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE O OF THE DIGRAPH OW HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

bŏr′ rōw	bĭl′ lōw	hăr′ rōw	wĭn′ dōw
ĕl bow	hŏl low	spăr row	win now
fel low	ăr row	yăr row	wil low
fŏl low	făr row	yĕl low	mĕl low
eăl low	năr row	tăl low	mŏr row
mĕad ow	mal low	fal low	sor row
shăd ow	pĭl low	shal low	bŭr row
hal low	min now	fŭr row	swąl low
bĕl low	măr row	wĭd ow	wąl low

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from oversetting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body. The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.
Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.
The bull bellows and paws the ground.
Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rās′ ūre	wee′ vil	mōurn′ fụl	spōrts′ man
sēiz ure	snōw bạll	fēar ful	brāin păn
trēa tĭse	brīde well	cheer ful	mŏn ster
līke wīse	mōle hill	rīght ful	free stōne
dōor eāse	fē rīne	frụit ful	mīle stone
stâir ease	mīnd fụl	bōast ful	grāve stone
sēa hôrse	pēaçe ful	ạw ful	hāil stone
brī dal	hāte ful	law ful	hȳ phen
feū dal	wake ful	plāy dāy	ạu tumn
ōat mēal	ḡuīle ful	thrạll dȯm	au burn
spī ral	dōle ful	wạtch man	sauçe păn
flō ral	shāme ful	watch fụl	wạr fâre
neū tral	bane ful	free dȯm	făç ĭle
plū ral	tūne ful	bọ ȿom	sērv ĭle
pōrt al	hōpe ful	lūke wạrm	dăe tȳl
brụ tal	eâre ful	trī form	dŭe tĭle
vī tal	īre ful	glōw worm	mĭs sĭle
ē qual	dire ful	dē iȿm	dŏç ĭle
sûr feĭt	ūse ful	ōak um	rĕp tĭle
ān ġel	grāte ful	quo rum	fēr tĭle
ān cient	spīte ful	strā tum	hŏs tĭle
wēa ȿel	wāste ful	sēa man	sĕx tĭle
jew el	fāith ful	free man	flex ĭle
new el	yọuth ful	fōre man	vērd ūre
erew el	gāin ful	yeō man	ôrd ūre
[*krụ′el*]	pain ful	sāleȿ man	fĭg ūre
trē foil	spōōn ful	states man	in jūre

eŏn′ jure	frăet′ ūre	môr′ tĭse	lĕg′ ate
pēr jure	eŭlt ūre	prăe tĭçe	frĭg ate
plĕaş ure	fĭxt ūre	trav erse	in grāte
meaş ūre	eăm phor	ad verse	phŷş ie
treaş ūre	grand sīre	pack hôrse	jŏn quil
çĕn sure	prŏm ĭse	rĕf ūse	sŭb tĭle
press ūre	ăn ĭse	măn dāte	fĕr ụle
fĭs sūre	tûr key	ăg ate	eŏn dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn, or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, hy-phen, attorney-general.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a milestone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100.—C.

ORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vĕnt′ ūr oŭs	pre çĭp′ i toŭs
a nŏn y mous	ne çĕs si tous
sŷ non y mous	am phĭb i ous
un ġĕn er ous	mĭ răe ū lous
mag năn i mous	a nal o gous
ū nan i mous	per fĭd i ous
as păr a gus	fas tid i ous

in sĭd′i oŭs
in vid i ous
con spie ū ous
per spie ū ous
pro mis ou ous
as sid ū ous
am big ū ous
con tig ū ous
mel lif lu ous
su pẽr flu ous
in ġĕn ū ous
con tĭn ū ous
in eŏn grų ous
im pĕt ū ous
tu mŭlt ū ous
vo lupt ū ous
tem pĕst ū ous
sig nĭf i cant
ex trăv a gant
pre dŏm i nant
in tol er ant
ī tĭn er ant
in hăb it ant
con eŏm i tant
ir rĕl e vant
be nef i çent
mag nĭf i çent
mu nif i çent
co in çi dent
non rĕş i dent
im prŏv i dent

in tĕl′li ġent
ma lev o lent
be nev o lent
pre dĭe a ment
dis păr aġe ment
en eoŭr aġe ment
en frăn chĭşe ment
dis fran chĭşe ment
en tan gle ment
ae knŏwl edġ ment
es tăb lish ment
em bĕl lish ment
ae eŏm plish ment
as ton ish ment
re lĭn quish ment
im pĕd i ment
ha bĭl i ment
im priş on ment
em băr rass ment
in tĕg ū ment
e mŏl ū ment
pre ĕm i nent
in eŏn ti nent
im pẽr ti nent
in dĭf fer ent
ir rĕv er ent
om nĭp o tent
mel lif lu ent
çĭr eŭm flu ent
ae eọu ter ment
eom mū ni eant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and can live in water for a long time.

A miraculous event is one that can not take place according to the ordinary laws of nature. It can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

No. 101.—CI.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND, AND LEFT UNMARKED.

as per' i ty	do cil' i ty	e nor' mi ty
se ver i ty	a gil i ty	ur ban i ty
pros per i ty	fra gil i ty	cu pid i ty
aus ter i ty	ni hil i ty	tur gid i ty
dex ter i ty	hu mil i ty	va lid i ty
in teg ri ty	ste ril i ty	ca lid i ty
ma jor i ty	vi ril i ty	so lid i ty
pri or i ty	scur ril i ty	ti mid i ty
mi nor i ty	duc til i ty	hu mid i ty
plu ral i ty	gen til i ty	ra pid i ty
fa tal i ty	fer til i ty	stu pid i ty
vi tal i ty	hos til i ty	a rid i ty
mo ral i ty	tran quil li ty	flo rid i ty
mor tal i ty	ser vil i ty	fe cun di ty
bru tal i ty	pro pin qui ty	ro tun di ty
fi del i ty	ca lam i ty	com mod i ty
sta bil i ty	ex trem i ty	ab surd i ty
mo bil i ty	sub lim i ty	lo cal i ty
no bil i ty	prox im i ty	vo cal i ty
fa cil i ty	con form i ty	ras cal i ty

re al′ i ty	de spond′ en cy	hy poc′ ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	ti moc ra cy
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	im pi e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	va ri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	e bri e ty
car nal i ty	de lin quen cy	so bri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	pro pri e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta sy	sa ti e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

A majority is more than half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more; as, a plurality of worlds.

In grammar, the plural number expresses more than one; as, two *men*, ten *dogs*.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character, in just men, is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102.—CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

€o tĕm′ po ra ry	de €lăm′ a to ry
ex tem po ra ry	ex €lam a to ry
de rŏg a to ry	in flam ma to ry
ap pĕl la to ry	ex plan a to ry
€on sŏl a to ry	de €lar a to ry
de făm a to ry	pre par a to ry

dis pĕn′sa to ry
sub sĭd i a ry
in çĕn di a ry
stī pen di a ry
e pĭs to la ry
vo eăb ū la ry
im ăġ i na ry
pre lĭm i na ry
eon fĕe tion er y
un neç es sa ry
he red i ta ry
in vŏl un ta ry
re ş̱ĭd ū a ry
tu mult ū a ry
vo lupt ū a ry

ob ş̱ērv′a to ry
eon serv a to ry
pro hĭb it o ry
pre mŏn i to ry
re poş̱ i to ry
sup poş̱ i to ry
le ġĭt i ma çy
in vĕt er a çy
sub sērv i en çy
de ġĕn er a çy
eon fed er a çy
ef fem i na çy
in del i ea çў
in hăb it an çy
ae eòm pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.
A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian character.
Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.
Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.
Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.
The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.
A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.
An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.
An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or pre meditation.
Christian humility is never derogatory to character.
Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.
Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.
The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.
Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.
A conservatory is a large greenhouse for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

No. 103.—CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, OR ANTEPENULT.

ma te ri ăl′ i ty
il lib er al i ty
ū ni ver sal i ty
in hos pi tal i ty
in stru ment al i ty
spir it ū al i ty
im prob a bĭl i ty
im pla ċa bil i ty
mal le a bil i ty
in flam ma bil i ty
in ċa pa bil i ty
pen e tra bil i ty
im mu ta bil i ty
in ċred i bil i ty
il leġ i bil i ty
re fran ġi bil i ty
in fal li bil i ty
dĭ viş i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
im pos si bil i ty

ċom press i bĭl′ i ty
ċom pat i bil i ty
de struċt i bil i ty
per çep ti bil i ty
re şist i bil i ty
ċom bus ti bil i ty
in flex i bil i ty
dis sim i lăr i ty
par tie ū lar i ty
ir reg ū lar i ty
in fe ri ŏr i ty
su pe ri or i ty
im pet ū os i ty
ġen er al ĭs si mo
dis çi plin ā ri an
pre des ti na ri an
an te di lū vi an
het e ro ġē ne oŭs
me di a tō ri al
in quiş i to ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bĕn′ e fit
ăl pha bet
păr a pet
sŭm mer set
mĭn ū et
pŏl ў pus
ĭm pe tus
ċăt a raċt

ĭn′ tel leċt
çīr ċum speċt
pĭck pŏck et
flow er et
lĕv er et
pen ny weight
ċăt a pult
mĕn di ċant

sŭp′ pli ċant
pēr ma nent
mĭs ere ant
tēr ma gant
ĕl e gant
lĭt i gant
ăr ro gant
ĕl e phant

sÿe′ o phant	ĭn′ do lent	sĭm′ i lar
pĕt ū lant	tûr bu lent	pŏp ū lar
ăd a mant	sŭe eu lent	tăb ū lar
eȯv e nant	fĕe ū lent	glŏb ū lar
eŏn so nant	es eu lent	sĕe ū lar
pēr ti nent	ŏp ū lent	ŏe ū lar
tŏl er ant	vĭr ụ lent	joe ū lar
eôr mo rant	flăt ū lent	çĭr eu lar
ĭg no rant	lĭg a ment	mŭs eu lar
eŏn ver sant	păr lia ment	rĕg ū lar
mĭl i tant	fĭl a ment	çel lu lar
ăd ju tant	ärm a ment	ăn nu lar
rĕl e vant	săe ra ment	seap ū lar
ĭn no çent	tĕst a ment	spĕc ū lar
ăe çi dent	măn aġe ment	eŏn su lar
ĭn çi dent	ĭm ple ment	eăp su lar
dif fi dent	eŏm ple ment	tĭt ū lar
eŏn fi dent	eom pli ment	sŭb lu nar
rĕş i dent	băt tle ment	çĭm e ter
preş i dent	sĕt tle ment	băş i lisk
prŏv i dent	ten e ment	ean ni bal
ĭn di ġent	ĭn ere ment	eŏch i nēal
nĕg li ġent	ĕm bry o	mär tin gal
ăm bi ent	pärt ner ship	hŏs pi tal
prĕv a lent	fĕl lōw ship	pĕd es tal
pes ti lent	eăl en dar	tū bu lar
ex çel lent	vĭn e gar	jū gu lar
red o lent	in su lar	fū ner al

No. 105.—C V.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gū′ i ty	im por tū′ ni ty
eon ti gū i ty	op por tū ni ty
eon tra rī e ty	per pe tū i ty

su per flū′ i ty
in ere du li ty
in se eu ri ty
im ma tu ri ty
per spi eu i ty
as si du i ty
eon ti nu i ty
in ġe nu i ty
in eon grṵ i ty
fran ġi bĭl i ty
fal li bil i ty
fēa si bil i ty
viṡ i bil i ty
sen si bil i ty
pos si bil i ty
plạu si bil i ty
im be çil i ty
in do çil i ty
vol a til i ty
ver sa til i ty
ea pa bil i ty
in si pid i ty
il le găl i ty
prod i gal i ty
eor di al i ty
per son al i ty
prin çi pal i ty
lib er al i ty
ġen er al i ty
im mo ral i ty
hos pi tal i ty
im mor tal i ty
in e quạl i ty
sen sū ăl i ty (*sen-shụ-*)

punet ū ăl′ i ty
mūt ū al i ty
in fi dĕl i ty
prob a bil i ty
in a bil i ty
du ra bil i ty
dis a bil i ty
in sta bil i ty
mu ta bil i ty
ered i bil i ty
tan ġi bil i ty
so cia bil i ty (*so-sha-*)
traet a bil i ty
pla ea bil i ty
in ū til i ty
in çi vil i ty
ū ni fôrm i ty
non eon form i ty
eon san guĭn i ty
sin gu lăr i ty
joe ū lar i ty
reg ū lar i ty
pop ū lar i ty
me di ŏe ri ty
in sin çĕr i ty
sin ū ŏs i ty
eu ri os i ty
an i mos i ty
ġen er os i ty
flex i bĭl i ty
im mo bil i ty
sol ū bil i ty
vol ū bil i ty
mag na nim i ty

ū na nĭm′ i ty
in hu măn i ty
ar is tŏe ra çy
in ad vēr ten çy

phra ge ŏl′ o gy
os te ol o gy
a er ol o gy
no to rī e ty

No. 106.—CVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

çes sā′ tion
lī ba tion
pro ba tion
va ea tion
lo ea tion
vo ea tion
gra da tion
foun da tion
ere a tion
ne ga tion
pur ga tion
mī gra tion
ob la tion
re la tion
trans la tion
for ma tion
stag na tion
dam na tion
eär na tion
vī bra tion
nar ra tion
pros tra tion
du ra tion
pul sa tion
sen sa tion
die ta tion
çī ta tion

plan tā′ tion
no ta tion
ro ta tion
quo ta tion
temp ta tion
prī va tion
sal va tion
e qua tion
vex a tion
tax a tion
sa na tion
eom plē tion
se ere tion
eon ere tion
ex ere tion
e mō tion
pro mo tion
de vo tion
pro pōr tion
ap pōr tion
ab lū tion
so lū tion
pol lū tion
dĭ lū tion
at trăe tion
re frae tion
sub trae tion

de trăe′ tion
eon trae tion
pro trae tion
dis trae tion
ex trae tion
eon nĕe tion
af fee tion
eon fee tion
per fee tion
in fee tion
sub jee tion
de jee tion
re jee tion
in jee tion
ob jee tion
pro jee tion
e lee tion
se lee tion
re flee tion
eol lee tion
in spee tion
dĭ ree tion
eor ree tion
dis see tion
de tee tion
af flĭe tion
re strie tion

con vĭe′tion
com pŭl sion
ex pul sion
con vul sion
ex păn sion
as çĕn sion
de sçen sion
dĭ men sion
sus pen sion
dis sen sion
pre ten sion
sub mĕr sion
e mer sion
im mer sion
as per sion
dis per sion
a ver sion
sub ver sion
re ver sion
dĭ ver sion
in ver sion
con ver sion
per ver sion
com păs sion
ac çĕs sion
se ces sion
con ces sion
pro ces sion
con fes sion
pro fes sion
ag gres sion
dĭ gres sion
pro gres sion
re gres sion

de prĕs′ sion
im pres sion
op pres sion
sup pres sion
ex pres sion
pos ses sion
sub mĭs sion
ad mis sion
e mis sion
re mis sion
com mis sion
o mis sion
per mis sion
dis mis sion
con cŭs sion
dis cus sion
re ăc tion
con jŭn̲e tion
in jun̲e tion
com pun̲e tion
de cŏc tion
con coc tion
in frăc tion
ab dŭc tion
de duc tion
re duc tion
se duc tion
in duc tion
ob struc tion
de struc tion
in struc tion
con struc tion
de tĕn tion
in ten tion

re tĕn′ tion
con ten tion
dis ten tion
at ten tion
in ven tion
con ven tion
de cep tion
re cep tion
con cep tion
ex cep tion
per cep tion
as crĭp tion
de scrip tion
in scrip tion
pre scrip tion
pro scrip tion
re dĕmp tion
con sŭmp tion
a dŏp tion
ab sôrp tion
e rŭp tion
cor rup tion
de ſēr tion
in ser tion
as ser tion
ex er tion
con tôr tion
dis tor tion
ex tĭn̲e tion
ex tĕn sion
ex tôr tion
ir rŭp tion
com plĕx ion
de flŭx ion

No. 107.—CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li ea′ tion	lit i gā′ tion	dis til lā′ tion
rep li ea tion	mit i ga tion	per ȩo la tion
im pli ea tion	in sti ga tion	vī o la tion
ȩom pli ea tion	nav i ga tion	im mo la tion
ap pli ea tion	pro mul ga tion	des o la tion
sup pli ea tion	pro lo̱n ga tion	ȩon so la tion
ex pli ea tion	ab ro ga tion	ȩon tem pla tion
rep ro ba tion	sub ju ga tion	leġ is la tion
ap pro ba tion	fas çi na tion	trib ū la tion
per tur ba tion	me di a tion	pe̱e ū la tion
in ȩu ba tion	pal li a tion	spe̱e ū la tion
ab di ea tion	ex pi a tion	ȩal ȩu la tion
ded i ea tion	va ri a tion	çīr ȩu la tion
med i ta tion	de vi a tion	mod ū la tion
in di ea tion	ex ha la tion	reg ū la tion
vin di ea tion	ȩon ġe la tion	gran ū la tion
del e ga tion	mu ti la tion	stip ū la tion
ob li ga tion	in stą̨l la tion	pop ū la tion
al le ga tion	ap pel la tion	grat ū la tion
ir ri ga tion	ȩon stel la tion	re tar da tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from Mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct

of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the United States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics, and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

dĕf′ i nĭte	dĕs′ ti tūte	mī′ ɕro seōpe
ăp po s̱ĭte	ĭn sti tūte	ăn te lōpe
ŏp po s̱ĭte	ɕŏn sti tūte	prō to tȳpe
ĭn fi nĭte	pros ti tūte	hĕm is phēre
hȳp o ɕrĭte	pros e lȳte	ăt mos phēre
păr a sīte	bär be ɕūe	ɕŏm mo dōre
ŏb so lēte	rĕs̱ i dūe	sȳe a mōre
ĕx pe dīte	ves ti būle	vŏl a tĭle
ree on dīte	rĭd i ɕūle	vēr sa tĭle
săt el līte	mŭs ɕa dīne	mer ɕan tĭle
ĕr e mīte	brĭg an tīne	ĭn fan tĭle
ăp pe tīte	ɕăl a mīne	dis çi plĭne
an ɕe dōte	çĕl an dīne	măs ɕu lĭne
prŏs e ɕūte	sēr pen tīne	fĕm i nĭne
pēr se ɕūte	tûr pen tīne	nee tar ĭne
ĕx e ɕūte	pôr ɕu pīne	ġen ū ĭne
ăb so lūte	ăn o dȳne	ber yl lĭne
dĭs so lūte	tĕl e seōpe	fā vor ĭte
sŭb sti tūte	hŏr o seōpe	pū er ĭle

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

con dĕnse′	re s̲ŏlve′	re märk′	con fēr′
im mense	dis̲ s̲olve	un måsk	trans fer
de fense	e volve	ca băl	se çern
pre pense	de volve	re bĕl	con çern
of fense	re volve	fâre well	dis̲ cern*
dis pense	con volve	un fûrl	sub ôrn
pre tense	a bōde	de fôrm	a dôrn
col lăpse	un nērve	re form	for lorn
im mērse	ob s̲erve	in form	ad joûrn
as perse	sub serve	con form	re turn
dis perse	de s̲erve	per form	fōre rŭn
a verse	re s̲erve	trans form	era văt
re verse	pre s̲erve	con dĕm*n*	co quĕt†
in verse	con serve	in tēr	a bȧft
con verse	her sĕlf	a ver	be sĕt
per verse	my self	ab hôr	a lŏft
trans verse	at tăch	oc cûr	un ăpt
in dôrse	de tach	in cur	con tĕm*pt*
re morse	en rĭch	con cur	at tem*pt*
un horse	re trĕnch	re cur	a dŏpt
dis bûrse	in trench	de mur	ab rŭpt
de tērg̲e	dis pătch	a lȧs	cor rupt
dĭ verg̲e	mis match	a mĕnd	a pärt
mis ḡĭve	a frĕsh	de fēr	de part
out live	re fresh	re fer	im part
for ḡive	de bärk	pre fer	a mŏng
ab s̲ŏlve	em bark	in fer	be lŏng

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us. They are so distant that we can not measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The

* Pronounced *dĭz-zērn′*. † Pronounced *co-kĕt′*.

cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Thy testimonies, O Lord, are very sure; holiness becometh thine house for ever.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan′ or	re tīre′ ment
re māin der	ac quire ment
en tīçe ment	im pēach ment
en fōrçe ment	en €rōach ment
dĭ vōrçe ment	€on çēal ment
in dūçe ment	€on ġeal ment
a gree ment	at tāin ment
en gāġe ment	de pō nent
de fīle ment	op po nent
in çite ment	€om po nent
ex çite ment	ad jā çent
re fine ment	in dē çent
€on fine ment	vīçe ġe rent
e lōpe ment	en rōll ment

im pru′ dent	de pärt′ ment
in hēr ent	ad jŭst ment
ad hēr ent	in vĕst ment
ĕo hēr ent	a bŭt ment
at tĕnd ant	as sĭst ant
as çend ant	in çĕs sant
de fend ant	re lŭe tant
in tes tĭneş	im pôr tant
pro bŏs çis	re şĭst ant
el lĭp sis	in ĕŏn stant
syn ŏp sis	in ĕŭm bent
ĕom mând ment	pu trĕs çĕnt
a mĕnd ment	trans çend ent
bôm bärd ment	de pend ent
en hânçe ment	in dŭl ġent
ad vançe ment	re ful ġent
a mērçe ment	ef ful ġent
in frĭnġe ment	e mul ġent
de tăch ment	as trĭn ġent
at tach ment	re strin ġent
in trĕnch ment	e mēr ġent
re trench ment	de ter ġent
re fresh ment	ab hŏr rent
diş cērn ment (*-zērn′-*)	ĕon ĕŭr rent
pre fer ment	ĕon sĭst ent
a mâss ment	re şŏlv ent
al lŏt ment	de lĭn quent
a pärt ment	re ĕŭm bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.
Remainder is that which remains or is left.
An enticement is that which allures.
Divorcement signifies an entire separation.
Elopement is a running away or private departure.
Impeachment signifies accusation.
Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.
A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.
A proboscis is a long tube or snout from the mouth or jaw.
An ellipsis is an omission of a word.
Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.
A synopsis is a collective view of things.
Refulgent is applied to things that shine.
A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. **a**, UNMARKED, IN THE TERMINATION **ate**, HAS AN OBSCURE OR SHORTENED SOUND OF LONG **a**, LIKE SHORT **e**.

dĕs′ o lāte, *v.*
ăd vo cāte, *v.*
vĕn ti lāte
tĭt il lāte
sçin til lāte
pēr ɕo lāte
ĭm mo lāte
spĕe ū lāte
ɕăl ɕu lāte
çĭr ɕu lāte
mŏd ū lāte
rĕg ū lāte
ŭn du lāte
ĕm ū lāte
stĭm ū lāte
grăn ū lāte
stĭp ū lāte
ɕŏp ū lāte
pop ū lāte
ɕon su late
sŭb li māte, *v.*
ăn i māte, *v.*

ĭn′ ti māte, *v.*
ĕs ti māte, *v.*
făs çi nāte
ôr di nate
fŭl mi nāte
nŏm i nāte
ġēr mi nāte
per son āte
păs sion ate
fôrt ū nate
dĭs si pāte
sĕp a rāte, *v.*
çel e brāte
des e crāte
ɕŏn se crāte
ĕx e crāte
vēr ber āte
ŭl çer āte
mŏd er āte, *v.*
ăg gre gate
vēr te brāte
ġĕn er āte

vĕn′ er āte
tem per ate
ŏp er āte
ăs per ate
dĕs per ate
ĭt er āte
ĕm i grāte
trăns mi grāte
as pi rāte, *v.*
dĕe o rāte
pēr fo rāte
ɕôr po rate
pĕn e trāte
pēr pe trāte
ăr bi trāte
ăe ɕu rate
lam i nate
ĭn du rāte, *v.*
săt ū rāte
sŭs çi tāte
mĕd i tāte
ĭm i tāte

ĭr′ ri tāte	săl′ i vāte	sĭt′ ū ate
hĕş i tāte	ĕŭl ti vāte	ĕst ū āte
grăv i tāte	ĕăp ti vāte	ĕx pi āte
ăm pu tāte	rĕn o vāte	dē vi āte
ĕx ea vāte	ĭn no vāte	vī o lāte
ăg gra vāte	ăd e quate	rụ mi nāte
grad ū āte	flŭet ū āte	lū eu brāte

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. **ain,** UNMARKED, IS SOUNDED AS **in**; **ot,** UNMARKED, AS **ut.**

chĭl′ blāin	ăn′ nalş	măn′ nerş	ĕnd′ less
vil lain	ĕn trailş	nĭp perş	zĕal oŭs
môrt măin	mĭt tenş	sçĭş şorş	jĕal ous
plănt ain	sŭm monş	ear ĕass	pŏmp ous
vēr vāin	fôr çeps	eŭt lass	wŏn drous
eûr tain	pĭnch erş	eom pass	lĕp rous
dŏl phin	glăn derş	măt rass	mŏn strous
sŏme tīmeş	jäun dĭçe	mat tress	nērv ous
trĕss eş	snŭf ferş	ab şçess	tôr ment
trăp pingş	stăg ḡerş	lär ġess	vĕst ment

sẽr′ pent	sŏlv′ ent	făg′ ot	rĕd′ hŏt
tŏr rent	eon vent	mag got	zĕal ot
eŭr rent	fẽr ment	bĭg ot	tăp rōōt
ăb sent	sŭn bûrnt	spig ot	grâss plŏt
prĕş ent	ăb bot	in got	bŭck et
ăd vent	tûr bot	blood shŏt	bū glŏss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel used for distilling, etc.; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eăl′ o mel	ăl′ eo hol	gär′ ni tūre
çĭt a del	vĭt ri ol	fûr ni tūre
in fi del	păr a sol	sĕp ul tūre
sĕn ti nel	sī ne eūre	păr a dīse
măck er el	ĕp i eūre	mēr chan dīşe
eŏck er el	lĭg a tūre	ĕn ter prīşe
eod i çil	sig na tūre	hănd ker chĭef [*haŋk′er chif*]
dom i çĭle	eûr va tūre	
dăf fo dil	fôr feit ūre	sĕm i brēve

ăn′ ti pōde	Stўġ′ i an	wāy′ fâr ing
rĕe om pense	hôrt ū lan	fū ġi tĭve
hŏl ly hock	hŭṣ band man	pu ni tĭve
ăl ka lī	ġĕn tle man	nu tri tĭve
hĕm i stie*h*	mŭs sul man	ē go tiṣm
ạu to graph	ạl der man	prō to eol
păr a graph	joûr ney man	dū pli eate
ĕp i taph	bĭsh op rie	rō ṣe ate
ăv e nūe	elēr ġy man	fū mi gāte
rĕv e nūe	eoŭn try man	mē di āte, *v.*
ret i nūe	vĕt er an	me di um
dĕs pot iṣm	ăl eo ran	ō di um
păr ox yṣm	wȯn der fụl	o pi um
mī ero eoṣm	sŏr rōw fụl	prē mi um
mĭn i mum	ăn a gram	spō li āte
pĕnd ū lum	ĕp i gram	o pi ate
măx i mum	mŏn o gram	o vert ūre
tўm pa num	dī a gram	jū ry man
pĕl i ean	ū ni vērse	Pu ri tan
gu*ä*r di an	sēa fâr ing	phĭl o mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicile is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

No. 114.—CXIV.

THE SOUND OF **a** IN **all** (= **aw**) AND IN **what** (= **ŏ**).

au′ thor	squan′ der	slaugh′ ter	wan′ der
sau cy	plaud it	al ter	draw ers
gaud y	brawn y	fal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	eau sey
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	pal try
fault y	saw pĭt	saw yer	draw băck
pau per	law sūit	haw thôrn	al mōst
squad ron	wa ter	seal lop	want ing
sau cer	daugh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.
The peacock is a gaudy, vain, and noisy fowl.
The skin of the Indian is of a tawny color.
Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.
Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.
It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.
Walnuts are the seeds of walnut trees.
The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mĭs′ sĭve	sprĭnk′ ling	gŏs′ ling
eăp tĭve	twink ling	nûrs ling
fĕs tĭve	shil ling	făt ling
eŏs tĭve	săp ling	bant ling
măg pīe	strĭp ling	seant ling
sŏme thing	dŭmp ling	nĕst ling
stŏck ing	dăr ling	hĕr ring
mĭd dling	star ling	ŏb long
world ling	stēr ling	hĕad long

fûr′ long	pärch′ ment	plāin′ tĭve
hĕad āehe	plĕaş ant	mō tĭve
tōōth āçhe	peaş ant	spōrt ĭve
heärt āehe	dĭs tant	hīre ling
ŏs trich	in stant	yēar ling
găl lant	eŏn stant	dāy spring
dôr mant	ĕx tant	trī umph
tĕn ant	sex tant	tri glўph
preg nant	lăm bent	trụ ant
rem nant	ae çent	är dent
pen nant	ad vent	mȧs sĭve
flĭp pant	erĕs çent	păs sĭve
quạd rant	sĕr aph	stat ūe
ăr rant	stā tĭve	stat ūte
wạr rant	na tĭve	vīrt ūe

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō′ tion (*-shun*)	frăe′ tion	ŭn̲e′ tion
no tion	trae tion	fun̲e tion
lo tion	mĕn tion	jun̲e tion
po tion	pen sion	sue tion
pōr tion	çes sion	spŏn sion
nā tion	ten sion	tôr sion
ra tion	mēr sion	mĭs sion
sta tion	ver sion	eăp tion
măn sion	sĕs sion	ŏp tion
pas sion	lee tion	flĕe tion
fae tion	dĭe tion	ạue tion
ae tion	fie tion	eau tion

Lection is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.
Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.
A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.
A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.
A fraction is a part of a whole number.
Fiction is a creature of the imagination.
Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.
Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.
Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prĕm′a cy	com pŭl′ so ry	pro lix′ i ty
the ŏc ra cy	ol făc to ry	un cĕr tain ty
de moc ra cy	re frac to ry	im mŏd est y
con spĭr a cy	re fĕc to ry	dis hon est y
ġe ŏg ra phy	dĭ rec to ry	so lĭl o quy
bi og ra phy	con sĭs to ry	hu măn i ty
cos mog ra phy	ī dŏl a try	a mĕn i ty
ste nog ra phy	ġe om e try	se ren i ty
zzo og ra phy	im mĕn si ty	vĭ cĭn i ty
tto pog ra phy	pro pen si ty	af fin i ty
ttŷ pog ra phy	ver bŏs i ty	dĭ vin i ty
hŷ drog ra phy	ad vĕr si ty	in dĕm ni ty
phĭ los o phy	dĭ ver si ty	so lem ni ty
ca căd e my	ne cĕs si ty	fra tĕr ni ty
ce cŏn o my	ī den ti ty	e ter ni ty
ca năt o my	con căv i ty	băr băr i ty
zzo ŏt o my	de prav i ty	vul gar i ty
ce pĭph a ny	lon ġĕv i ty	dis par i ty
phĭ lăn thro py	ac cĭv i ty	çe lĕb ri ty
mis an thro py	na tiv i ty	a lăc ri ty
pe rĭph e ry	ac tiv i ty	sin cĕr i ty
ăr til le ry	cap tiv i ty	çe ler i ty
hŷ drŏp a thy	fes tiv i ty	te mer i ty
de lĭv er y	per plĕx i ty	in teg ri ty
dis cov er y	con vex i ty	dis tĭl ler y

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydropathy, or water cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in shorthand.

Zoögraphy is a description of animals; but zoölogy means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the exact delineation of a place or region.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju rĭd′i al
eon viv i al
dī ăg o nal
pen tag o nal
tra dĭ tion al
in tĕn tion al
per pet ū al
ha bĭt ū al
e vĕnt ū al
un mēr çi fụl

fa năt′i çişm
ex ôr di um
mil lĕn ni um
re pŭb lic an
me rĭd i an
un năt ū ral
eon jĕet ūr al
çen trĭp e tal
eon tin ū al
ef fĕet ū al

ob lĭv′i on
in eŏg ni to
eo pärt ner ship
dis sĭm i lar
ver năe ū lar
o rae ū lar
or bĭe ū lar
par tie ū lar
ir rĕg ū lar
bī văl v ū lar

un pŏp′ ū lar	a năl′ y̆ sis	ex tĕm′ po re
trī ăn gu lar	de lĭr i oŭs	en tăb la tūre
ppa rĭsh ion er	in dŭs tri ous	dis €ŏm fit ūre
Hī ăm e ter	il lus tri ous	pro €ŏn sul ship
ad mĭn is ter	las çĭv i ous	dis €on so late
em băs sa dor	ob liv i ous	a pos to late
pro ġĕn i tor	a nŏm a lous	ob sē qui oŭs
€om pŏş i tor	e pĭt o mīze	oe eā şion al
me trop o lis	a pŏs ta tīze	pro pōr tion al
e phĕm e ris	im môr tal īze	heb dŏm a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. **a,** UNMARKED, IN **ate,** DOES NOT HAVE ITS FULL LONG SOUND.

as sĭm′ i lāte	€on tăm′ i nāte
prog nŏs tie āte	dis sĕm i nāte
per ăm bu lāte	re erĭm i nāte
e jae ū lāte	a bŏm i nāte
im mae ū lāte	pre dom i nāte
ma trĭe ū lāte	in tĕm per ate
ġes tie ū lāte	re ġen er āte, *v.*
in ŏe ū lāte	€o ŏp er āte
€o ăg ū lāte	ex ăs per āte
de pŏp ū lāte	€om mĭş er āte
€on grăt ū lāte	in vĕt er ate
€a pĭt ū lāte	re ĭt er āte
ex pŏst ū lāte	ob lit er āte
a măl ga māte	e văe ū āte
ex hĭl a rāte	at tĕn u āte, *v.*
le ġit i māte, *v.*	ex ten ū āte
ap prŏx i māte	in ăd e quate
€on eăt e nāte	ef fēet ū āte
sub ôr di nāte, *v.*	per pet ū āte
o rĭġ i nāte	as săs sin āte

pro erăs′ ti nāte
pre dĕs ti nāte, *v.*
eom păs sion āte, *v.*
dis pas sion ate
af fēe tion ate
un fôrt ū nate
e măn çi pāte
de lĭb er āte, *v.*
in eär çer āte
eon fĕd er āte, *v.*
eon sĭd er ate
pre pŏn der āte
im mod er ate
ae çĕl er āte

in dĭe′ a tĭve
pre rŏg a tĭve
ir rĕl a tĭve
ap pel la tĭve
eon tem pla tĭve
su pēr la tĭve
ăl ter na tĭve
de elăr a tĭve
eom par a tĭve
im pĕr a tĭve
in dem ni fy̆
per sŏn i fy̆
re stōr a tĭve
dis quạl i fy̆

No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū′ vi on
pe trō le um
çe rụ le an
le vī a than
lī brā ri an
a gra ri an
pre ea ri oŭs
vī ea ri ous
ne fa ri ous
gre ga ri ous
o va ri ous
op prō bri ous

sa lū′ bri oŭs
im pē ri ous
mys te ri ous
la bō ri ous
in glo ri ous
çen so ri ous
vie to ri ous
no to ri ous
ux̱ o ri ous
in jū ri ous
pe nū ri ous
ū sū ri ous*

lux̱ ū′ ri oŭs
vo lu mi nous
o bē di ent
ex pe di ent
in gre di ent
im mū ni ty
eom mu ni ty
im pu ni ty
eom plā çen çy
in dē çen çy
di plō ma çy
trans pâr en çy

A library is a collection of books.
A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.
The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.
That is precarious which is uncertain. Life and health are precarious.

* Pronounced *yoo-zhoo′ ri-oŭs.*

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

Escape or exemption from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

We speak of the transparency of glass, water, etc.

No. 121.—CXXI.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

ĭm ma te ri ăl′ i ty
ĭn di viş i bĭl i ty
ĭn di vid ū ăl i ty
ĭn €om pat i bĭl i ty
ĭn de struct i bil i ty
ĭm per çep ti bil i ty
ĭr re ģist i bil i ty
ĭn €om bus ti bil i ty

im pen e tra bĭl′ i ty
in el i ġi bil i ty
im mal le a bil i ty
per pen die ū lăr i ty
in €om press i bĭl i ty
in de fen si bil i ty
val e tu di nā ri an
an ti trin i ta ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

ĭn in tel li ġi bĭl′ i ty
in €om pre hen si bĭl′ i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestus is noted for its incombustibility.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

No. 122.—CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH **th** HAS ITS ASPIRATED SOUND.

ē′ther
jā′ çinth
thē′sis
ze′nith
thĭck′et
thŭn′der
thĭs′*tle*
thrŏs′*tle*
throt′tle
thĭrst′y
thrĭft′y
lĕngth′wīse
thrĕ*at*′*en* ing
au′thor
au′thor īze
au thŏr′i ty
au thŏr′i ta tĭve
mĕth′od
ăn′them
dĭph′thong
[*dĭf′ thong*]
ĕth′ies
păn′ther
Sab′bath
thĭm′ble
Thûrs′day
trĭph′thong
in thrall′
a thwart′
be trŏth′
thĭr′ty

thŏr′ough
thĭr′teen
thou′sand
ā′the işm
thē′o ry
the′o rem
hȳ′a çinth
ēăth′o lie
ap′o the*g*m
thŭn′der bōlt
ĕp′i thet
lăb′ȳ rinth
lĕth′ar ġy
pleth′o ry
pleth′o rie
sȳm′pa thy
ăm′a ranth
am′e thyst
ap′a thy
æs thĕt′ies
thīr′ti eth
sȳn′the sis
pan thē′on
e the′re al
eăn′tha ris
ea thē′dral
ū re′thrȧ
ạu thĕn′tie
pa thet′ie
syn thet′ie
a eăn′thus

ath lĕt′ie
me theg′lin
ea thär′tie
a the ĭst′ie
the o rĕt′ie al
me thŏd′ie al
math e măt′ies
le vī′a than
en thū′şi aşm
an tĭp′a thy
a rĭth′me tie
an tith′e sis
mis ăn′thro py
phĭ lan′thro py
ean thăr′i dēş
the ŏe′ra çy
the ol′o ġy
the od′o līte
ther mom′e ter
ea thol′i eon
mȳ thol′o ġy
or thog′ra phy
hȳ poth′e sis
lĭ thog′ra phy
a poth′e ea ry
ap o thē′o sis
pŏl′ȳ the işm
bib li o thē′eal
ieh thy ŏl′o ġy
or ni thol′o ġy

No. 123.—CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH **th** HAS ITS VOCAL SOUND.

ē′ther
nei ther
hea then
el ō′th ier (*-yer*)
răth er
fath om
gath er
hĭth er
fûr ther
brĕth ren
whĭth er
whĕth er
lĕath er
feath er
nĕth′ er
weth er
prĭth ee
bûr then
soŭth ern
tĕth er
thĭth er
with er
lăth er
fä ther
far thing
fûr thest
pŏth er
broth el
bróth′ er
wor thy (*wûr thy*)
móth er
smoth er
oth er
wĭth ers
be nēath′
be queath
with draw
an óth′ er
to gĕth er
thêre with al′
nev er the lĕss

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents. How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae cŏm′ plish
es tăb lish
em bĕl lish
a bŏl ish
re plĕn ish
dĭ mĭn′ ish
ad mŏn ish
pre mon ish
as ton ish
dis tĭn̲ gūish
ex tĭn̲′ gūish
re lin̲ quish
ex cŭl pāte
con trĭb ūte
re mŏn strançe

em broid′ er
re join der

ADJECTIVES.

e nôr moŭs
diş ăs trous

mo mĕnt′ oŭs
por tĕnt ous
a bŭn dant
re dun dant
dis e0r dant

trī ŭmph′ ant
as sāil ant
so nō roŭs
a çē tous
e0n e0ā vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

No. 125.—CXXV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mē′ di ate
dis pro pōr tion ate
çĕr e mō ni al
mat ri mo ni al
pat ri mo ni al
an ti mo ni al
tes ti mo ni al
im ma tē ri al
maġ is te ri al
min is te ri al
im me mō ri al
sen a to ri al
die ta to ri al
e qua to ri al
in ar tĭe ū late
il le ġit i mate
in de tērm in ate

e qui pŏn′ der ate
pär ti çĭp i al
in di vid ū al
in ef fĕet ū al
in tel leet ū al
pu sil lăn i moŭs
dis in ġĕn ū oŭs
in sig nĭf i e0ant
e qui pŏn der ant
çĭr eum ăm bi ent
an ni vĕr sa ry
pär lia mĕnt a ry
tes ta ment a ry
al i ment a ry
sup ple ment a ry
el e ment a ry
sat is făe to ry

con tra dĭc′ to ry	hom o ġē′ ne oŭs
val e die to ry	con tu me li ous
in tro dŭe to ry	æ ri mō ni ous
trig o nŏm e try	par si mo ni ous
a re om e try	del e tē ri ous
mis çel lā ne oŭs	mer i tō ri ous
sub ter ra ne ous	dis o bē di ent
sue çe da ne ous	in ex pe di ent
sī mul ta ne ous	con ti nū i ty
in stan ta ne ous	im pro prī e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for the Romans committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was—old men for counsel, young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang-outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious or contemptuous.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

dĕlve	ĕăsh	smăsh	pĭsh	tĕxt
twelve	dash	rash	wish	twĭxt
nērve	gash	crash	gŭsh	minx
cûrve	hash	trash	hush	sphinx
ĕlf	lash	flĕsh	blush	chānġe
shelf	flash	mesh	crush	mānġe
self	plash	fresh	frush	rānġe
pelf	slash	dĭsh	tush	grānġe
ăsh	mash	fish	nĕxt	fōrġe

bāste	flūte	līght	nīght	frounçe
chaste	mute	blight	wight	rounçe
haste	brute	plight	right	trounçe
waste	fīght	sight	tight	*eh*ăsm
lūte	bright	slight	blowze	prĭsm

MONOSYLLABLES WITH **th** VOCAL.

ſhe	ſhỹ	ſhĕm	tīſhe	smo͞oth
ſhōse	ſhĕn	ſhençe	līſhe	so͞othe
ſhĭs	ſhŭs	ſhēse	wrīthe	ſhey
ſhăt	ſhou	ſhăn	sçỹthe	ſhêre
ſhīne	ſhee	blīſhe	ſhō*ugh*	ſhêir

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF **th** IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.

bäth	bäſh$	swath	swaſhs	mouth	mouſhs
läth	läſh$	elŏth	elŏſhs	wrēath	wrēaſhs
päth	päſhs	mŏth	mŏſhs	shēath	shēaſhs

Twelve things make a dozen.
To delve is to dig in the ground.
When the nerves are affected the hands shake.
Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.
Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.
Cash formerly meant a chest, but it now signifies money.
An elf is an imaginary being or a being of the fancy.
A flash of lightning som times hurts the eyes.
Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.
Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.
Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.
A grange is a farm and farmhouse.
A forge is a place where iron is hammered.
A rounce is the handle of a printing press.
To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.
Great haste often makes waste.
It is no more right to steal apples or watermelons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to

creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears, or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

No. 127.—CXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **h** IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE **w**; THUS *whale* IS PRONOUNCED hwāle; *when*, hwen.

whāle	whĕt	whĭz	whĭp stŏck
whēat	whĭch	whêre	whis per
whạrf	whilk	whẹy	whis ky
what	whiff	whĕr′ry	whis ker
wheel	whig	wheth er	whis tle
wheeze	whim	whet stōne	whith er
whee′dle	whin	whĭf fle	whit lōw
whīne	whip	whig gish	whit tle
while	whĕlm	whig gism	whīrl
white	whelp	whim per	whirl pōōl
whi′ten	when	whĭm sey	whirl wind
white wash	whençe	whin ny	whirl băt
whi tish	whĭsk	whip cord	whirl i gig
whi ting	whist	whip grâft	whạrf aġe
whȳ	whit	whip sạw	wharf in ger

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS **w** IS SILENT.

*w*họ	*w*họ ev′er
*w*hom	*w*ho so ĕv′er
*w*hoṣe	*w*hom so ĕv′er
*w*hōle	*w*hōle′sāle
*w*hōōp	*w*hōle sȯme

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and the flour makes our finest bread.

Wharves are structures built for the convenience of lading and unlading ships.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings. This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a knife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whisky has brought many a strong fellow to a disgraceful death.

Whiskers are thought by some to afford protection to the throat in cold weather.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, X PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF gz.

eg̱z ăet′	cg̱z ăġ′ ġer āte	eg̱z ôr′ di um
eg̱z ạlt′	cg̱z am′ ĭne	eg̱z ŏt′ ie
eg̱z ĕmpt′	cg̱z am′ ple	eg̱z ĕm′ plar
eg̱z ērt′	cg̱z an′ i māte	eg̱z′ em pla ry
eg̱z hạust′	cg̱z as′ per āte	eg̱z em′ pli fy̆
eg̱z hôrt′	cg̱z ĕe′ ū tĭve	eg̱z emp′ tion
eg̱z īle′, *v.*	eg̱z ee′ ū tor	eg̱z ŏn′ er āte
eg̱z ĭst′	eg̱z ee′ ū trix	eg̱z ôr′ bi tançe
eg̱z ŭlt′	eg̱z hĭb′ it	eg̱z or′ bi tant
eg̱z hāle′	eg̱z ist′ ĕnçe	eg̱z ū′ ber ant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

"Take away your exactions from my people." *Ezek.* xlv. 9.
To exist signifies to be, or to have life. The soul is immortal; it will never cease to exist.
We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.
It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.
We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.
Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.
Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.
An exile is one who is banished from his country.
In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.
Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.
An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.
The President of the United States is the chief executive officer of the government.
Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.
Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.
The earth often produces exuberant crops.
Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—CXXIX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **tian** AND **tion** ARE PRONOUNCED NEARLY **chun.**

băs′tion	fŭs′tian	eom bŭs′tion
Chrĭs tian	eon ġĕs′tion	in dĭ ġĕs′tion
mĭx tion	dĭ ġĕs tion	ex̱ hạus′tion
quĕs tion	ad mĭx tion	sug ġĕs tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **i** IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE **y** CONSONANT; THUS *alien* IS PRONOUNCED āl′yen, AND *clothier,* clōth′ yer.

āl′ien (*-yen*)	sāv′ior (*-yur*)	sēn′ior (*-yur*)
eōurt ier	pāv ior	bĭl ioŭs
clōth ier	jūn ior	bill ion

bĭll′ iards	văl′ iant	com păn′ ion
cŭll ion	ȯn ion	ras cal ion
mĭll ion	bụll ion	do mĭn ion
min ion	āl ien āte	mo dill ion
mill ionth	bĭl ia ry	o pin ion
pill ion	brill ian cy	re bĕll ion
pin ion	brill iant ly	re bell ioŭs
rȯn ion	mil ia ry	çĭ vĭl ian
seull ion	văl iant ly	dis ūn ion
trĭll ion	val iant ness	be hāv ior
trŭnn ion	com mūn′ ion	pe cūl iar
brĭll iant	ver mĭl ion	in tăgl io
fil ial	pa vil ion	se ragl io
cŏll ier	pōs till ion	fa mĭl iar īze
păn ier	fa mil iar	o pin ion ist
pŏn iard	bat tăl ion	o pin ion ā ted

No. 130.—CXXX

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES **sier** AND **zier** ARE PRONOUNCED **zher** OR **zhur, sion** ARE PRONOUNCED **zhun,** AND **sia** ARE PRONOUNCED **zha.**

brā′ zier	pro fū′ zion	il lū′ zion
gla zier	a brā zion	in fu zion
gra zier	col lū zion	in vā zion
hō zier	con clu zion	suf fū zion
o zier	con fu zion	dis suā zion
cro zier	cor rō zion	per sua zion
fū zion	oe cā zion	am brō ziȧ
af fu′ zion	per va zion	am bro zial
co hē zion	e lū zion	ob trụ zion
ad he zion	dif fu zion	de trụ zion
de lū zion	dis plō zion	in trụ zion
e rō zion	ex plo zion	pro trụ zion
e vā zion	ef fū zion	ex trụ zion

IN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED **zhun,** AND IN OTHERS THE VOWEL **i** MAY BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE THE SOUND OF **y.**

ab sçĭş′ şion	pro vĭş′ ion	in çĭş′ ion
€ol liş ion	re viş ion	mis priş ion
de çiş ion	re sçiş ion	pre viş ion
de riş ion	€on çiş ion	e lẏş ian
e liş ion	ex çiş ion	çĭr €um çĭş′ ion
pre çiş ion	dĭ viş ion	sub dĭ viş ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH **c** BEFORE **h** HAS THE SOUND OF **k.**

€hrīst	€hĕm′ ist	ăn̲′ €ho rīte
€hẏle	€hrĭs*t* mas	äreh i teet
sehēme	€hrĭs tian	areh i trāve
āehe	dis tieh	areh e tỹpe
€hăşm	ĕeh o	hĕp tar €hy
€hrĭşm	€hrŏn ie	măeh i nāte
€hôrd	sehĕd ūle	€hrĭs *te*n dŏm
€hỹme	păs €hal	brăeh i al
lŏeh	€hŏl er	laeh rẏ mal
sehōōl	€hō rist	sae €ha rĭne
€hoir (*kwŏr*)	sehŏl ar	sẏn̲ €hro nişm
€hŏ′ rus	mon areh	Mĭeh *a*el mas
€ho ral	stȯm aeh	€hŏr is ter
är €hīveş	ăn′ ar €hy	€hron i €le
€hā os	€hrẏs o līte	ôr €hes trå
ĕp oeh	€hăr ae ter	pā tri areh
ī €hor	€at e €hişm	eū €ha rist
ō €her	pĕn ta teūeh	€hi mē′ rå
tro €hee	sep ul €her	pa rō €hĭ al
ăn̲ €hor	teeh nie al	€ha mē le on

ehro măt′ ie	syn ĕe′ do ehe	the ŏm′ a ehy
me ehan ie	mo näreh ie al	mĕl′ an ehol y
eha ŏt ie	bron ehŏt o my	pā tri äreh y
seho lăs tie	ehro nol o ġy	hī er areh y
ea ehĕx y	ehī rog ra phy	ŏl i gar ehy
eha lўb e ate	eho rog ra phy	eat e ehĕt′ ie al
a năeh ro niŗm	ehro nom e ter	ieh thў ŏl o ġy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH **g**, BEFORE **e**, **i** AND **y**, HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND.

ḡēar	ēa′ ḡer	erăg′ ḡed	ḡīb′ boŭs
ḡeese	mēa ḡer	dĭg ḡer	ḡid dy
ḡĕld	ḡew gąw	dig ḡing	ḡig gle
ḡĭft	tī ḡer	rig ḡing	ḡig gling
ḡive	tō ḡed	rigḡed (*rĭgd*)	ḡig gler
ḡig	bĭg ḡin	rig ḡer	ḡiz zard
ḡild	brăg ḡer	flăg ḡing	ḡim let
ḡimp	dag ḡer	flag ḡy	ḡĭrl ish
ḡĭrd	erag ḡy	sŏg ḡy	jăg ḡed
ḡĭrth	bŭg ḡy	ḡĭb ber ish	jăg ḡy

lĕgged*	twĭgged*	nŏg′gin	găg′ging
leg′gin	twĭg′gy	tär gĕt	bragged*
pĭg gĕr y	wăg ging	flŏgged*	brag′ging
quăg gy	wag gish	flog′ging	bag ging
rag gĕd	aụ gĕr	gĭft ed	gĕld ing
trĭg gĕr	bŏg gy	hŭgged*	gĭld ing
serăg gĕd	fog gy	hug ging	gild ed
serag gy	elogged*	shrugged*	gild er
shag gy	elog ging	shrug′ging	swăg gĕr
shag gĕd	elog gy	rug gĕd	swag gy
slŭg gish	eogged*	tugged*	gird le
lug gĕr	băg′gy	tug′ging	gird er
snăg gĕd	dŏg gĕd	lugged*	be gĭn′
snag gy	dog gish	lug′ging	wăgged*
sprĭg gy	jogged*	mug gy	wag′gĕr y
stăg gĕr	jog′ging	făgged*	lŏg gĕr hĕad
stag gĕrs	jog gĕr	fag′ging	to gĕth′er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, C OR G ENDING A SYLLABLE HAVING A PRIMARY OR A SECONDARY ACCENT, IS SOUNDED AS S AND J RESPECTIVELY.

măġ′ie	tăç′it	păç′i fy
traġ ie	aġ i tāte	paġ i năl
aġ ĭle	lĕġ i ble	rĕġ i çīde
aç id	vĭġ i lant	reġ i men
dĭġ it	rĕġ i ment	reġ is ter
făç ĭle	preç e dent	speç i fy
fraġ ĭle	preç i pĭçe	măç er āte
frĭġ id	reç i pe	maġ is trāte
rĭġ id	deç i mal	maġ is tra çy
plăç id	deç i māte	traġ e dy
vĭġ il	lăç er āte	vĭç i naġe

* The starred words are pronounced as one syllable.

vĕġ′ e tāte
veġ e ta ble
lŏġ ie
proç ess
ȩoġ i tāte
proġ e ny
il lĭç′ it
im pliç it
e liç it
ex pliç it
so liç it
im ăġ ĭne
au daç i ty
ȩa paç i ty
fu gaç i ty
lo quaç i ty
men daç i ty
il lĕġ i ble
o rĭġ i nāte
so liç i tor
fe liç i ty
mu niç i pal
an tiç i pāte

pär tĭç′ i pāte
sim pliç i ty
me diç i nal
so liç i tūde
trī pliç i ty
ver tiç i ty
rus tiç i ty
ex ăġ ġer āte
mor daç i ty
pub lĭç i ty
o păç i ty
ra paç i ty
sa gaç i ty
bel lĭġ er ent
o rĭġ i nal
ar miġ er oŭs
ver tiġ i nous
re friġ er ate
reç i tā′ tion
veġ e ta tion
ağ i ta tion
ȩoġ i ta tion
o le ăġ i noŭs

au then tĭç′ i ty
e las tiç i ty
du o dĕç i mo
in ȩa păç i tāte
ab o rĭġ i nal
ee çen triç i ty
mu çi lăġ i noŭs
mul ti plĭç i ty
per spi ȩăç i ty
per ti naç i ty
taç i tûr ni ty
maġ is tē ri al
a trŏç′ i ty
fe roç i ty
ve loç i ty
rhī noç e rŏs
reç i proç′ i ty
im ağ in ā′ tion
ex ağ ġer a tion
re frĭġ er a tion
so lĭç i ta tion
fe lĭç i ta tion
leġ er de māin′

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH **ce, ci, ti** AND **si,** ARE SOUNDED AS **sh.**

Grē′ cian
grā cioŭs
spa cious
spē cious
spe ciēs
sō cial
ġĕn tian
tĕr tian

ȩŏn′ sciençe
ȩăp tioŭs
faȩ tious
fĭe tious
lŭs cious
frăȩ tious
eau tious
ȩŏn scious

nŭp′ tial
pär tial
es sĕn′ tial
po ten tial
pro vĭn cial
pru dĕn tial
ȩom mĕr cial
im pär tial

sub stăn′ tial
eon fi dĕn′ tial
pen i ten tial
prov i den tial
rev e ren tial
e qui nŏe tial
in flu ĕn tial
pes ti len tial
au dā′ cioŭs
ea pa cious
fa çē tious
fal lā cious
a trō cious

fe rō′ cioŭs
lo quā cious
ra pa cious
sa ga cious
te na cious
vex a tious
vī va cious
vo ra cious
ve ra cious
erus ta ceous
eon tĕn tious
in fee tious
sen ten tious

lī çĕn′ tioŭs
in eąu tious
ef fi eā′ cious
os ten ta tious
per spi ea cious
per ti na cious
eon sci ĕn tious
pā′ tient
quō tient
ān cient
trăn sient
păr ti ăl′ i ty
ĭm par ti al′ i ty

No. 135.—CXXXV.

WORDS IN WHICH **ci** AND **ti** ARE SOUNDED AS **sh**, AND IN PRONUNCIATION ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

prĕ′ cioŭs (*presh′-*)
spĕ cial (*spĕsh′ al*)
vĭ cioŭs
ad dĭ′ tion
am bĭ tion
ąus pĭ cious
of fĭ cious
ea prĭ cious
nu trĭ tious
de lĭ cious
am bĭ tious
fae tĭ tious
fie tĭ tious
den tĭ tion
fru ĭ tion
es pĕ cial
op tĭ cian

mo nĭ′ tion
mu nĭ tion
eon trĭ tion
at trĭ tion
nu trĭ tion
eog nĭ tion
ig nĭ tion
eon dĭ tion
de fĭ cient
de lĭ cioŭs
dis erĕ tion
e dĭ tion
ef fĭ cient
fla ġĭ tioŭs
fru ĭ tion
ju dĭ cial
lo ġĭ cian

ma ġĭ′ cian
ma lĭ cioŭs
mi lĭ tiȧ
mu şĭ cian
of fĭ cial
pa trĭ cian
păr tĭ tion
per dĭ tion
per nĭ cious
pe tĭ tion
pro fĭ cient
phў şĭ cian
po şĭ tion
pro pĭ tioŭs
se dĭ tion
se dĭ tioŭs
sol stĭ tial

suf fĭ′cient	ap po sĭ′tion	av a rĭ′cioŭs
sus pĭ cioŭs	eb ul lĭ tion	in au spĭ cioŭs
vo lĭ tion	er u dĭ tion	ben e fĭ cial
ab o lĭ′tion	ex hi bĭ tion	eo a lĭ tion
ae qui sĭ tion	im po sĭ tion	eom pe tĭ tion
ad mo nĭ tion	op po sĭ tion	eom po sĭ tion
ad ven tĭ tioŭs	prej ū dĭ cial	def i nĭ tion
am mu nĭ tion	pol i tĭ cian	dem o lĭ tion
pre mo nĭ tion	prep o sĭ tion	dep o sĭ tion
dis qui sĭ tion	prop o sĭ tion	dis po sĭ tion
in qui sĭ tion	pro hi bĭ tion	prae tĭ′tion er
rep e tĭ tion	su per fĭ cial	a rith me tĭ′cian
in hi bĭ tion	su per stĭ tion	ae a de mĭ cian
ex po sĭ tion	sup po sĭ tion	ge om e trĭ cian
ap pa rĭ tion	sur rep tĭ tioŭs	in ju dĭ′cioŭs
ăr ti fĭ cial	mĕr e trĭ cioŭs	de fĭ′cien cy

No. 136.—CXXXVI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **ci** AND **ti** ARE PRONOUNCED LIKE **shi,** AS *associate* (as so shĭ′ āte).

as sō′ci āte	ne gō′ti āte	ex eru′ ci āte
eon sō ci āte	in sā ti āte	pro pĭ ti āte
ap prē ci āte	an nŭn ci āte	e nŭn ci āte
de pre ci āte	lī çen ti ate	de nŭn ci āte
e mā ci āte	sub stan ti āte	dis sō ci āte
ex pa ti āte	no vĭ ti ate	sā′ ti āte
n gra ti āte	of fĭ ci āte	vĭ ti āte

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN **ic,** MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE **al** ADDED AFTER **ic,** AS *comic, comical;* AND THE ADVERBS IN **ly** DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE **al,** AS IN *classically.*

eau′ stie	elĭn′ ie	erĭt′ ie	ĕth′ ie
çĕn trie	eŏm ie	eū bie	eth nie
elăs sie	eon ie	çўn ie	lŏġ ie

lÿr′ie	ŏp′tie	stăt′ie	trăg′ie
măg ie	*phthi*s ie	stō ie	tўp ie
mū sie	skĕp tĭe	stўp tie	rŭs tie
mўs tie	sphĕr ie	tŏp ie	grăph ie

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION **al** FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED **ly** TO FORM THE ADVERB; AS, *agrestic, agrestical, agrestically.*

a erŏn′ye	ge nĕr′ie	Pla tŏn′ie
a grēs tie	gўm năs tie	*p*neū măt ie
al ehem ie	har mŏn ie	po lĕm ie
as çet ie	He brā ie	prag măt ie
ath let ie	hĕr mĕt ie	pro lĭf ie
au then tie	hўs ter ie	pro phĕt ie
bär băr ie	ī rŏn ie	r*h*ap sŏd ie
bo tan ie	in trĭn sie	ro măn tie
ea thär tie	la eŏn ie	ru bĭf ie
elas sĭf ie	lu çĭf ie	sa tĭr ie
eos mĕt ie	mag nĕt ie	sc*h*is măt ie
dī dăe tie	mag nĭf ie	seho las tie
do mĕs tie	ma jĕs tie	seor bū tie
dog măt ie	me ehăn ie	so phĭs tie
dra mat ie	mo nas tie	sper măt ie
Dru ĭd ie	mor bĭf ie	sta lăe tie
dys pĕp tie	nu mĕr ie	stig mat ie
e çen trie	ob stet rie	sўm mĕt rie
ee lee tie	or găn ie	syn ŏd ie
ee stăt ie	os sĭf ie	ter rĭf ie
e lĕe trie	pa çif ie	the ist ie
em pĭr ie	pa thĕt ie	tў răn nie
er răt ie	pe dănt ie	e lăs tie
ia nat ie	phleg mat ie	bom bast ie
jo rĕn sie	phre nĕt ie	sta tĭst ie

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a dĕm′ ie
al ehem ĭst ie
al pha bĕt ie
ap o plee tie
an a lŏġ ie
an a lŷt ie
an a tŏm ie
ap os tol ie
a rith mĕt ie
as tro lŏġ ie
as tro nom ie
a the ĭst ie
at mos phĕr ie
bar o met rie
be a tĭf ie
bī o grăph ie
eab a lĭst ie
Cal vin ist ie
eaş ū ist ie
eat e ehĕt ie
eat e gŏr ie
ehro no loġ ie
dem o erăt ie
dī a bŏl ie
dī a lĕe tic
dip lo măt ie
dī a mĕt rie
dī ū ret ie

dol o rĭf′ ie
em blem ăt ie
en er ġĕt ie
e nig măt ie
ep i lĕp tie
ep i dem ie
ep i sŏd ie
eū eha rĭst ie
ex e ġĕt ie
friğ or ĭf ie
ġe o lŏġ ie
ġe o mĕt rie
hem is phĕr ie
his tri ŏn ie
hyp o erĭt ie
hȳ per bŏl ie
hȳ po stăt ie
hȳ po thĕt ie
id i ŏt ie
in e lăst ie
Jae o bĭn ie
math e măt ie
met a phŏr ie
met a phȳş ie
myth o lŏġ ie
ne o tĕr ie
or tho grăph ie
pan the ĭst ie

par a lŷt′ ie
par a phrăst ie
par a sĭt ie
par en thĕt ie
par a bŏl ie
path o loġ ie
pe ri od ie
phil o loġ ie
phil o soph ie
phil an throp ie
Phar i sā ie
prob lem ăt ie
pu ri tan ie
pyr a mĭd ie
pyr o tĕeh nie
sçī en tĭf ie
sye o phănt ie
syl lo ğĭs tie
sym pa thĕt ie
sys tem ăt ie
tal iş man ie
the o lŏġ ie
the o erăt ie
the o rĕt ie
to po grăph ie
tȳ po graph ie
zo o lŏġ ie
ġe o çĕn trie

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.
The mineralogist arranges his specimens in a scientific manner.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bū′ tie	ġen e a lŏġ′ ie
ar is to erăt ie	lex i eo grăph ie
€har ae ter ĭs tie	mon o syl lăb ie
ee €le şi ăs tie	or ni tho lŏġ ie
en thu şi as tie	os te o loġ ie
en to mo lŏġ ie	phyş i o loġ ie
ep i gram măt ie	ieh thў o loġ ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION **al.**

quạd răt′ ie	găl′ lie	plăs′ tie
€ăth′ o lie	Gŏth ie	pŭb lie
çe phăl′ ie	hўm nie	Pū nie
€ha ŏt ie	ī tăl′ ie	re pŭb′ lie
€on çĕn trie	me dal lie	tăe′ tie
e lē′ ġĭ ae	me te ŏr′ ie	ăre tie
ee stăt′ ie	me tăl′ lie	pĕp tie
ĕp′ ie	O lўm pie	e lăs′ tie
e̲x ŏt′ ie	par e gŏr′ ie	çўs′ tie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN **al.**

bĭb′ li €al	il lŏg′ ie al	€ŏm′ ie al
€a nŏn′ ie al	in ĭm i €al	mĕt ri €al
€hĭ mĕr ie al	me thŏd ie al	phўş ie al
€lĕr′ ie al	făr′ çi €al	prăe ti €al
€ŏş mi €al	mĕd i €al	răd i €al
€ôr ti €al	trŏp ie al	vēr ti €al
do mĭn′ i €al	top ie al	vôr ti €al
fĭn′ i €al	drop si €al	whĭm şi €al

THE FOLLOWING WORDS NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION **al.**

ap o strŏph′ ie	plĕth′ o rie	€ar bŏn′ ie
€hŏl′ er ie	€ar bŏl′ ie	tûr′ mer ie
lū na tie	sul phū rie	oph thăl′ mie

WORDS ENDING IN **an, en,** OR **on,** IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

ärt′i gan	eoûr′te gan	ŏr′i gon
bĕn i gon	gär ri son	pär′ti gan
ea păr′i son	çĭt i zen	ū′ni son
eom par i son	dĕn i zen	vĕn′i gon*

WORDS ENDING IN **ism,** RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo năs′ti çism	prŏp a gand′ism
ne ŏl′o ġism	per i pa tĕt′i çism
ăt′ti çism	pro vĭn′cial ism
gŏth i çism	ăn′gli çism
pa răl′o ġism	van dal ism
A mĕr i ean ism	gal li çism
ĕp′i eū rism	pĕd a gog ism
Jĕs ū it ism	pū ri tan ism
lĭb er tin ism	Pres by tē′ri an ism
ma tē′ri al ism	păr′a sit ism
mŏn′o the ism	par al lel ism
năt ū ral ism	fā vor it ism
pā tri ot ism	so çĭn′i an ism
pŏl ў the ism	pa răeh ro nism
prŏs e lўt ism	re pŭb lie an ism
phăr i sa ism	see tā ri an ism
Prŏt est ant ism	seho lăs ti çism

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

WORDS ENDING IN **ize,** ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

au′thor īze	mŏr′al īze	măg′net īze
băs tard ize	drăm a tize	mŏd ern ize
çĭv il ize	ĕm pha size	ăg o nize
eăn on ize	găl van ize	pŭl ver ize
lē gal ize	hēr bo rize	stĕr il ize

* Pronounced *vĕn′ĭ-an* or *vĕn′zn.*

sŭb′ si dīze	ôr′ gan īze	drăm′ a tīze
ŧŧŷr an nize	păt ron ize	ĭĕr til ize
sўs tem ize	săt īr ize	ī dol ize
měth od ize	tăn tal ize	měl o dize
jjoûr nal ize	vō eal ize	meş mer ize
brụ tal ize	eạu ter ize	pō lar ize
eŏl o nize	bär bar ize	rē al ize
ĕn er ġize	bŏt a nize	thē o rize
ē qual ize	dăs tard ize	trăn̲ quil ize
hū man ize	dĕt o nize	tĕm po rize
Ju da ize	dŏg ma tize	Rō man ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

ăl′ eo hol īze	ġĕn′ er al īze	păn′ e ġyr īze
ăl le go rize	lĭb er al ize	pŏp ū lar ize
a năth′ e ma tize	ma tē′ ri al ize	prŏs e ly tize
ăn′ i mal ize	me mō ri al ize	pū ri tan ize
e pĭs′ to lize	mĭn′ er al ize	re pŭb lic an ize
oĕs′ tial ize	mo nŏp′ o lize	sĕe ū lar ize
e nĭg′ ma tize	năt′ ū ral ize	sen sū al ize *
ehăr′ ac ter ize	ŏx y ġen ize	spĭr it ū al ize
e thē′ re al ize	par tĭe′ ū lar ize	vŏl a til ize

t is almost impossible to civilize the American Indians.
We should never tyrannize over those weaker than ourselves.
Sometimes, when a person is bitten by a rattlesnake, the doctor will cauterize or sear the wound.

No. 140.—CXL.

THE COMBINATION **ng** REPRESENTS, IN SOME WORDS, A SIMPLE ELEMENTARY SOUND, AS HEARD IN *sing*, *singer*, *long*; IN OTHER WORDS, IT REPRESENTS THE SAME ELEMENTARY

* Pronounced *sĕn′ shụ-al-īze.*

SOUND FOLLOWED BY THAT OF **g** HARD (HEARD IN *go*, *get*) AS IN *finger*, *linger*, *longer*.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE SIMPLE SOUND.

a′ mȯng	hăng′ er	sĭng′ ing	strŭng
băng	hang man	sŏng	strĭng′ ing
brĭng	hang nail	sŭng	strŏng
bring′ ing	hŭng	slăng	strong′ ly
bŭng	kĭng	slĭng	swĭng
clăng	ling	sling′ er	swing′ er
clĭng	lŏng	slŭng	swing ing
cling′ ing	lŭngs	sprĭng	swŭng
clŭng	păng	sprăng	tăng
dung	prŏng	sprĭng′ er	thĭng
făng	răng	spring ing	thŏng
flĭng	rĭng	stĭng	tong*ue*
fling′ er	ring′ ing	sting′ er	twăng
fling ing	ring let	sting ing	*w*rĭng
flŭng	rŭng	stŭng	*w*ring′ er
găng	săng	strĭng	*w*ring ing
hăng	sĭng	stringed	*w*rŏng
hanged	sing′ er	string er	*w*rŏnged

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **n̲**, ALONE, REPRESENTS THE SOUND OF **ng**, AND IS MARKED THUS, n̲.

ăn̲′ ger	clăn̲′ gor	jăn̲′ gler
an̲ gry	clŏn̲ go	jăn̲ gling
an̲ gle	dăn̲ gle	jĭn̲ gle
an̲ gler	dĭn̲ gle	lăn̲ guid
an̲ gli can	făn̲ gle	lăn̲ guish
an̲ gli çism	fĭn̲ ger	lŏn̲ ger
ăn̲ gli çīze	fŭn̲ gus	lŏn̲ gest
ăn̲ guish	hŭn̲ ger	măn̲ gle
ăn̲ gu lar	hŭn̲ gry	măn̲ gler
brăn̲ gle	ĭn̲ gle	măn̲ go
bŭn̲ gle	jăn̲ gle	mĭn̲ gle

mŏn′ ḡer	lĭn′ ḡer	e lŏn′ gāte
mȯn grel	tăn gle	lĭn′ ḡer ing
strŏn ḡer	tĭn gle	sў rĭn′ ġȧ
strŏn ḡest	*wrăn gle*	străn′ gu ry

No. 141.—CXLI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE **d, t** AND **u,** PREFERABLY TAKE THEIR REGULAR SOUNDS; AS IN *capture, verdure,* PRONOUNCED *capt′yoor, vērd′yoor.* MANY SPEAKERS, HOWEVER, SAY *kap′choor, vēr′jur.*

ĕapt′ ūre	moist′ ūre	seŭlpt′ ūre
çĭnet ūre	nāt ūre	stăt ūre
erēat ūre	nûrt ūre	ġĕst ūre
eŭlt ūre	ôrd ūre	strĭet ūre
fēat ūre	pȧst ūre	strŭet ūre
frăet ūre	pĭet ūre	sūt ūre
fūt ūre	pŏst ūre	tĕxt ūre
joint ūre	pŭnet ūre	tĭnet ūre
jŭnet ūre	răpt ūre	tôrt ūre
lĕet ūre	rŭpt ūre	vĕnt ūre
mĭxt ūre	serĭpt ūre	vērd ūre

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain. Anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

The Bible, that is, the Old and the New Testament, contains the Holy Scriptures.

Discourage cunning in a child: cunning is the ape of wisdom.

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the just laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy. To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the state prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 142.—CXLII.

g AND **k** BEFORE **n** ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnär	knāv′ ish	knŏck′ er
gnärl	knāv ish ly	knōll
gnăsh	knāv ish ness	knŏt
gnat	knēad	knot′ gràss
gnạw	knee	knot′ ted
gnō′ mon	kneel	knot′ ty
gnŏs ties	knīfe	knot′ ti ly
gnos ti çiṣm	knight	knot′ ti ness
knăb	knight ĕr′ rant	knout
knack	knight′ hŏŏd	knōw
knag	knight ly	know′ a ble
knag gȳ	knĭt	known
knap	knit′ ter	know′ ing
knap săck	knit′ ting	know′ ing ly
knap weed	knŏb	knŏ*wl*′ ed*g*e
knell	knobbed	knŭck′ l*e*
knāve	knob′ by	knûrl
knāv′ er y	knock	knurl y

Knead the dough thoroughly, if you would have good bread.

The original signification of *knave* was 'a boy'; but the word now signifies 'a dishonest person.'

In Russia, the knout is used to inflict stripes on the bare back.

No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **ch** HAS THE SOUND OF **sh**, AND IN MANY OF THEM **i** HAS THE SOUND OF **e** LONG.

çhāiṣe	ϵap ū çhĭn′	ϵav a liēr′
çha grĭn′	mag a zïne	quạr′an tïne
çham pāi*g*n	sub ma rïne	man da rĭn′
çhĭ ϵāne	trans ma rïne	ϵash iēr′
çhĭ ϵān′er y	bȯm ba zïne	ma rïne
çhev a liēr′	brig a diēr	ϵa prïce
çhĭv′al ry	ϵan non niēr	po lïçe
çhăn de liēr′	ϵap a piē	fas çïne
çhe mïṣe′	ϵär bin iēr	fron tiēr

No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL **a** IN THE DIGRAPH **ea**, HAS NO SOUND, AND **e** IS EITHER SHORT, OR PRONOUNCED LIKE **e** IN *term*; THUS, *bread*, *tread*, *earth*, *dearth*, ARE PRONOUNCED *brĕd*, *trĕd*, *ērth*, *dērth*.

brĕad	hĕalth	hĕav′*e*n	pĕaṣ′ant
dead	wealth	leav *e*n	pleaṣ ure
head	stealth	heav y	meaṣ ūre
tread	ϵleanṣe	read y	treaṣ ūre
dread	ēarl	health y	treach er y
stead	pearl	wealth y	en dĕav′or
thread	earn	feaṫh er	re hēarse′
spread	learn	leaṫh er	thrĕat′*e*n
breast	yearn	leaṫh ern	break fast
breadth	mĕant	tread l*e*	stead fast
breath	dreamt	jeal oŭs	mead ōw
ēarth	realm	jeal oŭs y	pēarl ash
dearth	ēar′ly	zeal oŭs	stĕalth y
thrĕat	earn est	zeal oŭs ly	stead y
sweat	re sēarch′	zeal ot	stealth fụl
sēarch	ϵlĕan′ly	pleaṣ ant	health fụl

No. 145.—CXLV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, **g** IS SILENT.

P. *stands for past tense;* PPR. *for participle of the present tense.*

VERBS.	P.	PPR.	AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR.	AGENT.
sīgn	ed	ing	er	re ṣīgn′	ed	ing	er
as sign′	ed	ing	er	im pūgn	ed	ing	er
ȼon sign	ed	ing	er	op pūgn	ed	ing	er
de sign	ed	ing	er	ar rāign	ed	ing	er
ma lign	ed	ing	er	ȼoun′ ter sīgn	ed	ing	

Adjectives and Nouns.

ȼon dīgn′	poign′ ant	fŏr′ eign	ĕn′ sīgn
be nīgn	ma līgn′	sȯv er eign	ȼam pāign′

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF **g** IS RESUMED.

as sig nā′ tion	in dĭg′ ni ty	im prĕg′ na ble
des ig nā tion	in dig nant	op pŭg nan çy
reṣ ig nā tion	dĭg′ ni ty	re pug nant
be nĭg′ nant	dig ni fy̆	re pug nan çy
be nig ni ty	prĕg nant	sĭg′ ni fy̆
ma lig ni ty	preg nan çy	sig ni fi ȼā′ tion
ma lig nant	im prĕg′ nāte	sig nĭf′ i ȼant

No. 146.—CXLVI.

WORDS IN WHICH **e, i,** AND **o,** BEFORE **n,** ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH **v** ANNEXED, ARE OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING **ed** FOR THE PAST TIME, AND **ing** FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

bā′ ȼon	brā′ zen	bĭd′ den
bēa ȼon	brō ken	slăck′ en, *v.*
beech en	blăck en, *v.*	bound en
bā sin	băt ten, *v.*	bŭt ton, *v.*
bēat en	bĕck on, *v.*	broạd en, *v.*
bĭt ten	bûr den, *v.*	chō ṣen
blā zon.	bûr then, *v.*	ȼlō ven

No. 147.—CXLVII.

THE DOG.

This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watchdog. He has a large head and pendent ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.

THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.

THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

FABLE I.

OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young saucebox told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said

the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

MORAL.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

FABLE II.

THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK PAIL.

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good

price; so that by May Day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

FABLE III.

THE TWO DOGS.

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the highroad. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason than his being found in bad company.

FABLE IV.

THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return." "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake —it is *your* bull that has killed one of *my* oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And *if!*" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

FABLE V.

THE CAT AND THE RAT.

A certain cat had made such unmerciful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood, that not a single rat or mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present state, she must ere long starve. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downward, pretending to be dead. The rats and mice, as they peeped from their holes, observing her in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdemeanor, and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make

good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly, she whitened her coat all over by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise she lay concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily insnared. "I don't quite like," said he, "that white heap yonder. Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. 'Tis true, it may be meal, but it may likewise be something that I should not relish quite as well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety."

FABLE VI.

THE FOX AND THE BRAMBLE.

A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum, and for

a while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by the thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forebore to complain, and comforted himself with reflecting that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These briers, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the sake of the good, then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve my life from danger.

FABLE VII.

THE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS.

Two friends, setting out together upon a journey which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a bear making toward them with great rage.

There were no hopes in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprang up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcass. The bear came up and after smelling of him some time, left him and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree called out,—"Well, my friend, what said the bear? He seemed to whisper you very closely." "He did so," replied the other, "and gave me this good advice, never to associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend."

"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?" "Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

"How many hours are there in a day or day and night?" "Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour?" "Sixty." "How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Ac cept', to take.
ex cept, to take out.

af fect, to impress.
ef fect, what is produced.

ac cede, to agree.
ex ceed, to surpass.

pre scribe, to direct.
pro scribe, to banish.

ac cess, approach.
ex cess, superfluity.

al lu' sion, hint, reference.
il lu sion, deception.
e lu sion, evasion.

acts, deeds.
ax, a tool for cutting.

as say', trial of metals.
es say', to try.

af fu' sion, a pouring on.
ef fu sion, a pouring out.

al lowed', admitted, granted.
a loud, with a great voice.

er' rand, a message.
er rant, wandering.

ad di' tion, something added.
e di tion, publication.

bal' lad, a song.
bal let, a dance.
bal lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.

chron' i cal, of long continuance.
chron i cle, a history.

clothes, garments.
close, conclusion.

con' sort, husband or wife.
con cert, harmony.

de scent', a falling, a slope.
dis sent, a differing.

de cease', death.
dis ease, sickness.

e lic′ it, to call forth.
il lic′ it, unlawful.
im merge′, to plunge.
e merge, to come forth.
fat, fleshy.
vat, a tub or cistern.
gest′ ure, motion.
jest er, one who jests.
i′ dle, not employed.
i dol, an image.
im pos′ tor, a deceiver.
im post ure, deception.
naugh′ ty, bad.
knot ty, full of knots.
in gen′ u ous, frank.
in ge ni ous, skillful.
line, extension in length.
loin, part of an animal.
loom, a frame for weaving.
loam, a soft loose earth.
med′ al, an ancient coin.
med dle, to interpose.
pint, half a quart.
point, a sharp end.
rad′ ish, a garden vegetable.
red dish, somewhat red.
since, at a later time.
sense, faculty of perceiving.
ten′ or, course continued.
ten ure, a holding.
tal′ ents, ability.
tal ons, claws.
val′ ley, low land.
val ue, worth.

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.

Au′ gust, the eighth month.
au gust′, grand.
bow (*ow* as in *cow*), to bend.
bōw, for shooting arrows.
bass, a tree; a fish.
bāss, lowest part in music.
con jure′, to entreat.
con′ jure, to use magic art.
des′ ert, a wilderness.
des sert′, fruit, etc., at dinner.
gal′ lant, brave, gay.
gal lant′, a gay fellow.
gill, the fourth of a pint.
gill, part of a fish.
hin′ der, to stop.
hind er, further behind.
in′ va lid, one not in health.
in val′ id, not firm or binding.
low′er (*ow* as in *cow*), to be dark.
lōw er, not so high.
live, to be or dwell.
live, having life.
mow (*ow* as in *cow*), a pile of hay.
mōw, to cut with a scythe.
read, to utter printed words.
read [*red*], past tense of *read*.
rec′ ol lect, to call to mind.
re col lect′, to collect again.
re form′, to amend.
re′ form, to make anew.
rec′ re ate, to refresh.
re cre ate′, to create anew.
rout, defeat and disorder.
route, a way or course.
slough, a place of mud.
slough [*sluff*], a cast skin.
tär′ ry, like tar.
tăr ry, to delay.
tēars, water from the eyes.
teârs, [he] rends.
wind, air in motion.
wīnd, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFERENTLY.

ail, to be in trouble.
ale, malt liquor.
air, the atmosphere.
heir, one who inherits.
all, the whole.
awl, an instrument.
al′ tar, a place for offerings.
al ter, to change.
ânt, a little insect.
äunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
arc, part of a circle.

as cent', steepness.
as sent, agreement.

au' ger, a tool.
au gur, one who foretells.

bail, surety.
bale, a pack of goods.

ball, a sphere.
bawl, to cry aloud.

base, low, vile.
bass or **base**, in music.

beer, a liquor.
bier, a carriage for the dead.

bin, a box.
been, participle of *be*.

ber' ry, a little fruit.
bu ry, to inter.

beat, to strike.
beet, a root.

blew, did blow.
blue, a dark color.

boar, a male swine.
bore, to make a hole.

bow, to bend the body.
bough, a branch.

bell, to ring.
belle, a fine lady.

beau, a gay gentleman.
bow, to shoot with.

bread, a kind of food.
bred, educated.

bur' row, for rabbits.
bor ough, an incorporated town.

by, near at hand.
buy, to purchase.
bye, a dwelling.

bay, an inlet of water.
bey, a Turkish governor.

be, to exist.
bee, an insect.

beach, sea-shore.
beech, a tree.

boll, a pod of plants.
bowl, an earthen vessel.
bole, a kind of clay.

but, a conjunction.
butt, two hogsheads.

brake, a weed.
break, to part asunder.

Cain, a man's name.
cane, a shrub or staff.

call, to cry out, or name.
caul, a net inclosing the bowels.

can' non, a large gun.
can on, a law of the church.

ces' sion, a grant.
ses sion, the sitting of a court.

can' vas, coarse cloth.
can vass, to examine.

ceil, to make a ceiling.
seal, to fasten a letter.

seal' ing, setting a seal.
ceil ing, of a room.

cens' er, an incense pan.
cen sor, a critic.

course, way, direction.
coarse, not fine.

cote, a sheep-fold.
coat, a garment.

core, the heart.
corps, a body of soldiers.

cell, a hut.
sell, to dispose of.

cen' tu ry, a hundred years.
cen tau ry, a plant.

chol' er, wrath.
col lar, for the neck.

cord, a small rope.
chord, a line.

cite, to summon.
site, situation.
sight, the sense of seeing.

com' ple ment, a full number.
com pli ment, act of politeness.

cous' in, a relation.
coz en, to cheat.

cur' rant, a berry.
cur rent, a stream.

deer, a wild animal.
dear, costly.

cask, a vessel for liquids.
casque, a helmet.

ce' dar, a kind of wood.
ce der, one who cedes.

cede, to give up.
seed, fruit, offspring.

cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.
sent, ordered away.
scent, a smell.

cel' lar, the lowest room.
sell er, one who sells.

clime, a region.
climb, to ascend.

coun' cil, an assembly.
coun sel, advice.

sym' bol, a type.
cym bal, a musical instrument.

col' or, hue.
cul ler, one who selects.

dam, to stop water.
damn, to condemn.

dew, falling vapors.
due, owing.

die, to expire.
dye, to color.

doe, a female deer.
dough, bread not baked.

fane, a temple.
feign, to dissemble.

dire, horrid.
dy er, one who colors.

dun, to urge for money.
dun, a brown color.
done, performed.

dram, a drink of spirit.
drachm, a small weight.

e lis' ion, the act of cutting off.
e lys ian, blissful, joyful.

you, second person.
yew, a tree.
ewe, a female sheep.

fair, handsome.
fare, customary duty.

feat, an exploit.
feet, plural of *foot*.

freeze, to congeal.
frieze, in a building.

hie, to hasten.
high, elevated, lofty.

flea, an insect.
flee, to run away.

flour, of rye or wheat.
flow er, a blossom.

forth, abroad.
fourth, in number.

foul, filthy.
fowl, a bird.

gilt, with gold.
guilt, crime.

grate, iron bars.
great, large.

grown, increased.
groan, an expression of pain.

hail, to call; also frozen rain.

hale, healthy.

hart, a beast.
heart, the seat of life.

hare, an animal.
hair, the fur of animals.

here, in this place.
hear, to hearken.

hew, to cut.
hue, color.

him, objective of *he*.
hymn, a sacred song.

hire, wages.
high er, more high.

heel, the hinder part of the foot.
heal, to cure.

haul, to drag.
hall, a large room.

I, myself.
eye, organ of sight.

isle (*île*), an island.
aisle, of a church.

in, within.
inn, a tavern.

in dite', to compose.
in dict, to prosecute.

kill, to slay.
kiln, for burning bricks.

knap, a protuberance.
nap, a short sleep.

knave, a rogue.
nave, of a wheel.

knead, to work dough.
need, necessity.

kneel, to bend the knee.
neal, to heat.

knew, did know.
new, fresh, not old.

know, to understand.
no, not.

knight, a title.
night, darkness.

knot, a tie.
not, no, denying.

lade, to fill, to dip.
laid, placed.

lain, did lie.
lane, a narrow street.

leek, a root.
leak, to run out.

less' on, a reading.
les sen, to diminish.

li' ar, one who tells lies.
li er, one who lies in wait.
lyre, a harp.

led, did lead.
lead, a heavy metal.

lie, an untruth.
lye, water drained through ashes.

lo, behold.
low, humble; not high.

lac, a gum.
lack, want.

lea, grass-land.
lee, opposite the wind.

leaf, of a plant.
lief, willingly.

lone, solitary.
loan, that is lent.

lore, learning.
low er, more low.

lock, a catch to a door.
loch, a lake.

main, ocean; the chief.
mane, of a horse.

made, finished.
maid, an unmarried woman.

male, the he kind.
mail, armor; bag for letters.

man' ner, mode of action.
man or, lands of a lord.

meet, to come together.
meat, flesh, food.
mete, measure.

mean, low, humble.
mien, countenance.

mewl, to cry.
mule, a beast.

mi' ner, one who works in a mine.
mi nor, less, or one under age.

moan, to grieve.
mown, cut down.

moat, a ditch.
mote, a speck.

more, a greater portion.
mow er, one who mows.

mite, an insect.
might, strength.

met' al, gold, silver, etc.
met tle, briskness.

nit, egg of an insect.
knit, to join with needles.

nay, no.

neigh, as a horse.

aught, any thing.
ought, morally owed, should.

oar, a paddle.
ore, of metal.

one, a single thing.
won, did win.

oh, alas.
owe, to be indebted.

our, belonging to us.
hour, sixty minutes.

plum, a fruit.
plumb, a lead and line.

pale, without color.
pail, a vessel.

pain, distress.
pane, a square of glass.

pal' ate, part of the mouth.
pal let, painter's board; a bed.

pleas, pleadings.
please, to give pleasure.

pole, a long stick.
poll, the head.

peel, to pare off the rind
peal, sounds.

pair, a couple.
pare, to cut off the rind.
pear, a fruit.

plain, even or level.
plane, to make smooth.

pray, to implore.
prey, booty, plunder.

prin' ci pal, chief.
prin ci ple, rule of action.

prof' it, advantage.
proph et, a foreteller.

peace, quietude.
piece, a part.

pan' el, a square in a door.
pan nel, a kind of saddle.

raise, to lift.
raze, to demolish.

rain, water falling from clouds.
reign, to rule.

rap, to strike.
wrap, to fold together.

read, to peruse.
reed, a plant.

red, a color.
read, did read.

reek, to emit steam.
wreak, to revenge.

rest, to take ease.
wrest, to take by force.
rice, a sort of grain.
rise, source, beginning.
rye, a sort of grain.
wry, crooked.
ring, to sound; a circle.
wring, to twist.
rite, ceremony.
right, just.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
rode, did ride.
road, the highway.
rear, to raise.
rear, the hind part.
rig′ger, one who rigs vessels.
rig or, severity.
ruff, a neck-cloth.
rough, not smooth.
rote, repetition of words.
wrote, did write.
roe, a female deer.
row, a rank.
roar, to sound loudly.
row er, one who rows.
rab′ bet, to cut, as the edge of a board, in a sloping manner.
rab bit, an animal.
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, the act of selling.
sea, a large body of water.
see, to behold.
sa′ ver, one who saves.
sa vor, taste or odor.
seen, beheld.
scene, part of a play.
seine, a fish net.
sen′ ior (*sēn′ yur*), older.
seign ior, a Turkish king.
seam, where the edges join.
seem, to appear.
shear, to cut with shears.
sheer, clear, unmixed.
sent, ordered away.
cent, a small coin.
scent, smell.
shore, sea-coast.
shore, a prop.
so, in such a manner.
sow, to scatter seed.
sum, the whole.
some, a part.
sun, the fountain of light.
son, a male child.
stare, to gaze.
stair, a step.
steel, hard metal.
steal, to take by theft.
suck er, a young twig.
suc′ cor, help.
slight, to despise.
sleight, dexterity.
sole, of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
slay, to kill.
sley, a weaver's reed.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.
sloe, a fruit.
slow, not swift.
stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion, diction.
tacks, small nails.
tax, a rate, tribute.
throw, to cast away.
throe, pain of travail.
tare, an allowance in weight.
tear, to rend.
tēar, water from the eyes.
tier, a row.
team, of horses or oxen.
teem, to produce.
tide, flux of the sea.
tied, fastened.
their, belonging to them.
there, in this place.
the, definite adjective.
thee, objective case of *thou.*
too, likewise.
two, twice one.
toe, extremity of the foot.
tow, to drag.
vail, a covering.
vale, a valley.
vial, a little bottle.
viol, a fiddle.
vane, to show which way the wind blows.
vein, for the blood.
vice, sin.
vise, a griping instrument.

wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry, as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
waste, to spread.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.
weigh, to find the weight.
week, seven days.
weak, not strong.
wood, timber.
would, past time of *will.*
weather, state of the air.
wether, a sheep.

What *ails* the child?
Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.
The *awl* is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-makers.
All quadrupeds that walk and do not leap, walk upon four legs.
The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England.
We breathe *air.*
The moon *alters* its appearance every night.
The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.
Cruel horsemen *beat* their horses.
Molasses may be made from *beets.*
A fine *beau* wears fine clothes.
The *rainbow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.
Beer may be made from malt and hops.
They bore the body to the grave on a *bier.*
The great *bell* in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.
The *belles* and the *beaux* are fond of fine shows.
Black*berries* and raspberries grow on briers.
The farmer, when he plants seeds, *buries* them in the ground.
Wheat is a *better* grain than rye.
One who lays a wager is a *bettor.*
The wind *blew.*
The color of the sky is *blue.*
Your father's or your mother's sister is your *aunt.*
The little *ants* make hillocks.
Carpenters bore holes with an *auger.*
An *augur* foretells.
Boys love to play *ball.*
Children *bawl* for trifles.
Bears live in the woods.
An oak *bears* acorns.
We *bear* evils.
Trees *bare* of leaves.
Beech wood makes a good fire.
The waves beat on the *beach.*
A wild *boar* is a savage beast.
Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.
The *boll* of plants is a seed vessel.
Eat a *bowl* of bread and milk.
The planks of vessels are fastened with copper *bolts.*
Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts.*
The breech of a gun is its *butt* or club end.
A ram *butts* with his head.
We import *butts* of spirits.
Brakes are useless weeds.
We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.
Well-*bred* people do not always eat wheat *bread.*
A *butt* contains two hogsheads; *but* a barrel, 31½ gallons.
We judge of people's motives *by* their actions.
We can not *buy* a seat in heaven with our money.
Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders.*
Almanac makers publish new *calendars* every year.
Sails are made of *canvas.*
Inspectors *canvass* votes.
The courts of New York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall.
Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.
We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul.*
Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *cauſs.*
Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs.*

Brass *cannon* are more costly than iron.
Church laws are *canons*.
Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which are put into *cellars*.
A *liar* is not believed.
The *lyre* is a musical instrument.
Galileo *made* the telescope.
A charming *maid* or maiden.
The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi.
A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.
The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.
The *mail* is opened at the post-office.
Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people.
The farms of the English nobility are called *manors*.
A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.
Mead is a pleasant drink.
Lying is a *mean* practice.
We *mean* to study grammar.
The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery.
Salt will preserve *meat*.
Miners work in mines.
Minors are not allowed to vote.
David *moaned* the loss of Absalom.
When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.
Forts are surrounded by a *moat*.
Mote is an atom.
A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment.
Mowers mow grass.
Brass is a compound *metal*.
A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.
Fishes are caught in a *net*.
Clear profits are called *net* gain.
Boats are rowed with *oars*.
Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
A bird *flew* over the house.
The smoke ascends in the *flue*.
Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood.
The tanner puts his hides into *ooze*.
We carry water in *pails*.
Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a fence made of *pales*.
Sick people look *pale*.
Panes of glass are put into window frames.
Pains are distressing.
Shoes are sold by *pairs*.
People *pare* apples to make pies.
Pears are not so common as apples.
A person who has lost his *palate* can not speak plain.
The painter holds his *pallet* in his hand.
The child sleeps on a *pallet*.
The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.
Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.
Good people love to live in *peace*.
Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.
The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.
The Jews had a *pique* or ill-will against the Samaritans.
On the Fourth of July, the bells ring a loud *peal*.
The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.
The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of *Peers* and the House of Commons.
Our vessels lie near the *piers* in our harbor.
The carpenter *planes* boards with his plane.
The essential principles of religion are written in *plain* language.
Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.
Polite people *please* their companions.
The courts of common *pleas* are held in the courthouses.
The builder uses the *plumb* and line to set his walls perpendicular.
Plums grow on trees.
One dollar is *one* hundred cents.
The most depraved gambler *won* the money.
The cat *preys* upon mice.
We should *pray* for our enemies.
The student *pores* over his books day after day.
The Niagara river *pours* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.

We sweat through the *pores* of the skin.
The Hudson is the *principal* river of New York.
A man of good *principles* merits our esteem.
There is no *profit* in profane swearing.
The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.
Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.
The court *impanel* jurors to judge causes in court.
God sends his *rain* on the just and the unjust.
Horses are guided by the *reins* of the bridle.
Queen Victoria *reigns* over Great Britain and Ireland.
The barber shaves his patrons with a *razor*.
Farmers are *raisers* of grain.
The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs in the winter.
When we wish to enter a house, we *rap* at the door.
Reeds grow in swamps, and have hollow, jointed stems.
We should *read* the Bible with seriousness.
We should often think upon what we have *read*.
The hyacinth bears a beautiful large *red* flower.
Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the Christians.
Brutus held up the dagger *reeking* with the blood of Lucretia.
We *rest* on beds.
The English *wrested* Gibraltar from the Spaniards.
Rice grows in warm climates.
The *rise* of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.
Some ladies are fond of gold *rings*.
The bell *rings* for church.
Washerwomen *wring* clothes.
Riggers rig vessels; that is, fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to the masts and yards.
Hannibal crossed the Alps in the *rigor* of winter.
Baptism is a *rite* of the Christian church.
It is not *right* to pilfer.
Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.
Cumberland *road* leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.
King David *rode* upon a mule.
Children often learn the alphabet by *rote* before they know the letters.
Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several good histories.
Paste is made of *rye* flour.
Children make *wry* faces when they eat sour grapes.
A *roe* deer has no horns.
Corn is planted in *rows*.
Oarsmen *row* boats with oars.
The joiner *rabbets* boards.
Rabbits are lively animals.
The river Danube runs into the Black *Sea*.
This house is for *sale*.
We *sail* for Liverpool to-morrow.
Owls can not *see* well when the sun shines.
Seals are caught both in the northern and the southern seas.
We *seal* letters with wafers and *sealing wax*.
Masons *ceil* the inner roof with lime mortar.
A plastered *ceiling* looks better than a ceiling made of boards.
We have never *seen* a more dazzling object than the sun in summer.
A thunderstorm is a sublime *scene*.
Fishermen catch shad in *seines*.
The city of Paris stands on the river *Seine*.
John Smith, *Senior*, is father to John Smith, *Junior*.
The Sultan of Turkey is also called the Grand *Seignior*.
The sun *seems* to rise and set.
Neat sewers (*sō′ erz*) make handsome *seams* with their needles.
Sheep-shearers *shear* the wool from the sheep.
When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he *sheers* off.
Waves dash against the *shore*.
When ship-builders build vessels they *shore* them up with props.
The writer *signs* his name.
Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.
Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars.
A *sleigh* or sled runs on snow and ice.

Children should never *slight* their parents.
Indians live in very *slight* buildings, called wigwams.
Some have a good *sleight* at work.
A *sloe* is a black wild plum.
The sloth is *slow* in moving.
The lark *soars* into the sky.
A boil is a *sore* swelling.
A *sower* sows his seeds.
We all have *some* knowledge.
The *sum* of four and five is nine.
The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom of it.
The sun is the *sole* cause of day.
Our *souls* are immortal.
Tents are fastened with *stakes*.
Beef*steaks* are good food.
"A wise *son* makes a glad father."
Without the *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.
The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.
Do not let children *stare* at strangers.
Stiles are steps over fences.
Goldsmith wrote in a clear plain *style*.
Saul *threw* his javelin at David.
The Israelites went *through* the Red Sea.
Tares grow among wheat.
Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight.
Never *tear* your clothes.
The plumb-line hangs *straight* toward the center of the earth.
The *Straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.
Succor a man in distress.
Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.
Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of shoes.
People pay a heavy *tax*.
Lions have long bushy *tails*.
The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.
Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*.
Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.
Time *waits* for no one.
Butter is sold by *weight*.
Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces.
A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat.
Sickness makes the body *weak*.
Seven days constitute one *week*.
We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy Weight.
The *way* of a good man is plain.
The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.
Among the flock of sheep were twenty fat *wethers*.
Men have a great *toe* on each foot.
Horses *tow* the canal boats.
Tow is hatcheled from flax.
Good scholars love *their* books.
There are no tides in the Baltic Sea.
Women wear *vails*.
The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.
The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.
Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.
A *vial* of laudanum.
A base-*viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.
We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends.
Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.
A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.
Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.
The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the moon and sun.
A black ribbon is *tied* on the left arm and worn as a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

No. 149.—CXLIX.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	ĕn′ ny	ghost	gōst	should	sho͝od
many	mĕn′ ny	corps	kōre	debt	dĕt
demesne	de meen′	ache	āke	phlegm	flĕm
bat eau	bat ō′	half	häf	croup	kro͞op
beau	bō	calf	käf	tomb	to͞om
beaux	bōze	calve	käv	womb	wo͞om
bu reau	bū′ ro	one	wŭn	wolf	wo͝olf
been	bĭn	once	wŭnçe	yacht	yŏt
bu ry	bĕr′ ry	done	dŭn	dough	dō
bu ri al	bĕr′ ĭ al	gone	gŏn	neigh	nā
bus y	bĭz′ zy	folks	fōks	sleigh	slā
isle	īle	ra tio	rā′ sho	weigh	wā
isl and	ī′ land	va lise	va lēçe′	gauge	gāġe
does	dŭz	o cean	ō′ shun	bough	bou
says	sĕz	though	thō	slough	slou
said	sĕd	broad	brawd	doubt	dout
lieu	lū	could	ko͝od	is sue	ĭsh′ shu
adieu	a dū′	would	wo͝od	tis sue	tĭsh′ shu

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
busi ness	bĭz′ ness	flam beau	flăm′ bo
bus i ly	bĭz′ ĭ ly	right eous	rī′ chus
colonel	kûr′ nel	car touch	kär to͞och′
haut boy	hō′ boy	in veigh	in vā′
masque	måsk	sur tout	sur to͞ot′
sou, sous	so͞o	wom an	wo͝om′ an
gui tar	ġĭ tär′	wom en	wĭm′ en
pur lieu	pûr′ lu	bis cuit	bĭs′ kit
su gar	sho͞og′ ar	cir cuit	sĭr′ kit
vis count	vī′ kount	sal mon	săm′ un
ap ro pos	ap ro pō′	isth mus	ĭs′ mus

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	nā′ bur	mort gage	môr′ ğĕj
piqu ant	pĭk′ ant	seign ior	seen yur
piqu an çy	pĭk′ an çy	se ragl io	se răl′ yo
ptis an	tĭz′ an	asth ma	ăst′ mȧ
phthis ic	tĭz′ ik	beau ty	bū′ ty
sol dier	sōl′ jer	beau te ous	bū′ te us
vict uals	vĭt′ tlẓ	bdell ium	dĕl′ yum
ca tarrh	ka tär′	ca noe	ka nōō′
bou quet	boo kā′	plaid	plăd
bru nette	brụ nĕt′	schism	sĭzm
ga zette	ga zĕt′	feoff ment	fĕf′ ment
in debt ed	in dĕt′ ed	hal cy on	hăl′ sĭ on
lieu ten ant	lu tĕn′ ant	mis tle toe	mĭz′ zl to
qua drille	kwa drĭl′	psal mo dy	săl′ mo dy
pneu mat ics	nu măt′ iks	bal sam ic	băl săm′ ik

IN THE FOLLOWING, **l** IS SILENT.

bạlk	chạlk	tạlk
eạlk	stạlk	wạlk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF **f.**

choŭgh	roŭgh	eough	(eawf)
eloŭgh *	sloŭgh †	trough	(trawf)
toŭgh	e noŭgh′	läugh	(läf)

h AFTER **r** IS SILENT.

rheụm	rhụ′ barb
rheụ măt′ ie	rhĕt′ o rie
rheụ′ ma tiṣm	rhăp′ so dy
rhȳme	rhī nŏç′ e ros

g IS SILENT BEFORE **n.**

dẹign	ed	ing	rẹign	ed	ing
fẹign	ed	ing	poign′ ant		

* A cleft. † The cast-off skin of a serpent, etc.

l BEFORE **m** IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

ȩälm	bälm′y	psälm
ȩälm′ly	em bälm′	quälm
ȩälm ness	älmş	quälm ish
be ȩälm′	älmş′ house	psälm ist
bälm	älmş gĭv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, **geon** AND **gion** ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*; **eon,** AS *un*; **cheon,** AS *chun*; **geous** AND **gious,** AS *jus*.

blŭd′ġeon	sûr′ġeon	pro dĭ′ġioŭs
dŭd ġeon	dŭn ġeon	pŭn′cheon
gŭd ġeon	pĭġ eon	trŭn cheon
stûr ġeon	wĭd ġeon	seŭtch eon
lē ġion	lŭn cheon	es ȩŭtch′eon
rē ġion	ȩon tā′ġioŭs	ȩur mŭd ġeon
ȩon tā′ġion	e grē ġioŭs	gôr′ġeoŭs
re lĭ ġion	re lĭ ġioŭs	saȩ ri lē′ġioŭs

IN THE FOLLOWING, **ou** AND **au** ARE PRONOUNCED AS *aw*, AND **gh** IS MUTE.

bought	ought	*w*rought
brought	sought	nąught
fought	thought	frąught

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE LETTERS **ue** AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plāgue	vōgue	pïque
vāgue	tȯngue	har ăngue′
lēague	mȯsque	ăp′o lŏgue
brōgue	in trïgue′	ȩăt a lŏgue
rōgue	o pāque	dī a lŏgue
fa tïgue′	ū nïque	ĕe lŏgue

No. 150.—CL.

1. *Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking* ed, *and the participle of the present tense by taking* ing; *as*, called, calling, *from* call. *The letter* p. *stands for past tense;* ppr. *for participle of the present tense; and* a. *for agent.*

	p.	*ppr.*		*p.*	*ppr.*		*p.*	*ppr.*
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	al low	ed	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
sow	ed	ing	ab scond	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed	ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing

2. *Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel and accented on the last syllable, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus*, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.

	p.	*ppr.*	*a.*		*p.*	*ppr.*	*a.*		*p.*	*ppr.*	*a.*
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding		tre pan	ned	ning	ner
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring		de fer	red	ring	
man	ned	ning		ex pel	led	ling	ler	ab hor	red	ring	rer
plan	ned	ning	ner	re bel	led	ling	ler	in cur	red	ring	

3. *Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.*

	p.	*ppr.*	*a.*		*p.*	*ppr.*	*a.*		*p.*	*ppr.*	*a.*
seal	ed	ing	er	claim	ed	ing	er	re coil	ed	ing	
heal	ed	ing	er	cool	ed	ing	er	ve neer	ed	ing	
oil	ed	ing	er	ap pear	ed	ing	er	a vail	ed	ing	
hail	ed	ing	er	re peat	ed	ing	er	re strain	ed	ing	er

4. *Verbs ending in two consonants, do not double the last.*

	p.	*ppr.*	*a.*		*p.*	*ppr.*	*a.*		*p.*	*ppr.*	*a.*
gild	ed	ing	er	dress	ed	ing	er	re sist	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing	er	paint	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	er
watch	ed	ing	er	charm	ed	ing	er	dis turb	ed	ing	er

5. *Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.*

	p.	*ppr.*		*p.*	*ppr.*		*p.*	*ppr.*
bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed	ing
bev el	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed	ing
can cel	ed	ing	cud gel	ed	ing	par al lel	ed	ing
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed	ing
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed	ing
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	ed	ing
chis el	ed	ing	gam bol	ed	ing	lau rel	ed	ing

lev el	ed	ing	ri val	ed	ing	mod el	ed	ing
li bel	ed	ing	row el	ed	ing	wag on	ed	ing
mar shal	ed	ing	shov el	ed	ing	clos et	ed	ing
par cel	ed	ing	shriv el	ed	ing	riv et	ed	ing
pen cil	ed	ing	tram mel	ed	ing	lim it	ed	ing
pom mel	ed	ing	trav el	ed	ing	ben e fit	ed	ing
quar rel	ed	ing	tun nel	ed	ing	prof it	ed	ing
rev el	ed	ing	wor ship	ed	ing	buf fet	ed	ing

6. *The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as,* caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. *So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as,* libelous, marvelous.

7. *When verbs end in* e *after* d *and* t, *the final* e *in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with* d *and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before* ing. *Thus,* abate, abated, abating.

ab di cate	d	ing	de grade	d	ing	cor rode	d	ing
ded i cate	d	ing	suf fo cate	d	ing	de lude	d	ing
med i tate	d	ing	ed u cate	d	ing	in trude	d	ing
im pre cate	d	ing	in vade	d	ing	ex plode	d	ing
vin di cate	d	ing	con cede	d	ing	de ride	d	ing

8. *In verbs ending in* e *after any other consonant than* d *and* t, *the past tense is formed by the addition of* d, *and this letter with the final* e *may form a distinct syllable; but usually the* e *is not sounded. Thus* abridged, *is pronounced* abridjd; abased, abāste. *Before* ing, e *is dropped.*

a base	d	ing	pro nounce	d	ing	crit i cise	d	ing
a bridge	d	ing	man age	d	ing	em bez zle	d	ing
con fine	d	ing	re joice	d	ing	dis o blige	d	ing
com pose	d	ing	cat e chise	d	ing	dis fig ure	d	ing
re fuse	d	ing	com pro mise	d	ing	un der val ue	d	ing

Note. Although ed *in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding* ness *to such participles, the* ed *becomes a distinct syllable. Thus* blessed *may be pronounced in one syllable; but* bless-ed-ness *must be in three.*

9. *Verbs ending in* ay, oy, ow, ew, *and* ey, *have regular derivatives in* ed *and* ing.

ar ray	ed	ing	al loy	ed	ing	re new	ed	ing
al lay	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing	con vey	ed	ing
pray	ed	ing	de stroy	ed	ing	fol low	ed	ing
stray	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing	be stow	ed	ing
de lay	ed	ing	en dow	ed	ing	con voy	ed	ing

But a few monosyllables, as pay, say, *and* lay, *change* y *into* i, *as* paid, said, laid.

10. *Verbs ending in* y, *change* y *into* i *in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.*

cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	dry ing
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing

11. *Verbs ending in* y *change this letter to* i *in the second and third persons, and in the word denoting* the agent. *Thus:*

Solemn Style.			*Familiar Style.*	*Agent.*
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries	crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries	trier

Past tense.

I cried	thou criedst	he	we	ye	they	cried
I tried	thou triedst	he	we	ye	they	tried

12. *Verbs ending in* ie *change* ie *into* y *when the termination* ing *of the present participle is added, as* die, dying, lie, lying.

The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.

died	lied	tied	hied	vied

Formation of the plural number of nouns.

13. *The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of* s *to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like* z *after all the consonants except the aspirates* f, p, q, t, k, *or* c *with the sound of* k.

sing.	*plu.*	*sing.*	*plu.*	*sing.*	*plu.*
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

a. *When the noun ends in* e, *if* s *will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it does not form an additional syllable.*

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

b. *If* s *will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with* e, *and forms an additional syllable.*

grace	gra ces	maze	ma zes	pledge	pledg es
spice	spi ces	fleece	flee ces	stage	sta ges

14. *When nouns end in* ch, sh, ss, *and* x, *the plural is formed by the addition of* es.

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

15. *Nouns ending in* y *after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of* y *into* i, *and the addition of* es; *the termination* ies *being pronounced* īze, *in monosyllables, and* iz *in most other words.*

fly	flies	du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu ries
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber ries
sky	skies	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
cit y	cit ies	la dy	la dies	va can cy	va can cies

16. *Nouns ending in* ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, *take* s *only to form the plural.*

day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
way	ways	mon ey	mon eys	ɔow	bows
bay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

17. *Nouns ending in a vowel take* s *or* es.

sea	seas	hoe	hoes	woe	woes	pie	pies

18. *When the singular ends in* f, *the plural is usually formed by changin,* f *into* v, *with* es.

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef	beeves	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

n	*a*	*n*	*a*	*n*	*a*	*n*	*a*
bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

Some nouns when they take y, *lose* e *final.*

flake	flaky	scale	scaly	stone	stony
plume	plumy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.

n	*a*	*n*	*a*	*n*	*a*	*n*	*a*
friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives in y, *by changing* y *into* i *and taking* ness.

a	*n*	*a*	*n*	*a*	*n*	*a*	*n*
hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow sy	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, *by a change of* y *into* i, *and the addition of* ly.

a	*ad*	*a*	*ad*	*a*	*ad*	*a*	*ad*
craft y	i ly	luck y	i ly	loft y	i ly	gloom y	i ly

Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

a	*ad*	*a*	*ad*	*a*	*ad*
fer vent	ly	brill iant	ly	em i nent	ly
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives by adding ness.

a	*n*	*a*	*n*	*a*	*n*
au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness
ca pa cious	ness	li cen tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by less, *adverbs by* ly, *and nouns by* ness.

bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
hope	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, *from which adverbs are formed by* ly, *and nouns by* ness.

n	*a*	*ad*	*n*	*n*	*a*	*ad*	*n*	*n*	*a*	*ad*	*n*
mart	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

The termination ist *added to words denotes* an agent.

mart ist form a list loy al ist or gan ist du el ist hu mor ist

In some words, y *is changed into* i.

zo ol o gy zo ol o gist or ni thol o gy or ni thol o gist

The prefix ante *denotes* before.

date ante-date chamber ante-chamber diluvian ante-diluvian
past ante-past penult ante-penult nuptial ante-nuptial

The prefix anti *usually denotes* opposition *or* against.

Christ anti-christ Christian anti-christian febrile anti-febrile

Be, *a prefix, generally denotes* intensity; *sometimes* to make, *as* becalm, befoul.

daub be-daub dew be-dew friend be-friend labor be-labor
numb be-numb moan be-moan speak be-speak sprinkle be-sprinkle

The prefix con, *or* co, *denotes* with *or* against; con *is changed into* col *before* l.

co-equal	co-exist	co-habit	con-form
co-eval	co-extend	con-firm	con-join

The prefix counter *denotes* against *or* opposition.

balance counter-balance act counter-act evidence counter-evidence
plead counter-plead work counter-work part counter-part

The prefix de *denotes* down from; *sometimes it gives* a negative sense.

base de-base bar de-bar compose de-compose cry de-cry
form de-form fame de-fame face de-face garnish de-garnish

Dis *denotes* separation, departure; *hence gives to words* a negative sense.

able dis-able agree dis-agree allow dis-allow belief dis-belief
credit dis-credit esteem dis-esteem grace dis-grace honor dis-honor

Fore *denotes* before *in time, sometimes in place.*

bode fore-bode father fore-father know fore-know noon fore-noon
tell fore-tell taste fore-taste warn fore-warn run fore-run

In, *which is sometimes changed into* il, im, *and* ir, *denotes* in, on, upon, *or* against; *it gives to adjectives* a negative sense, *as,* infirm; *sometimes it is* intensive; *sometimes it denotes* to make; *as,* bank, imbank; brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

material im-material moderate im-moderate mutable im-mutable

pure	im-pure	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
articulate	in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
defensible	in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
religious	ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

Non *is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.*

appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

Out, *as a prefix, denotes* beyond, longer than, *or* more than.

leap	out-leap	live	out-live	venom	out-venom	weigh	out-weigh

Over, *as a prefix, denotes* above, beyond, excess, too much.

balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	burden	over-burden
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
flow	over-flow	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

Trans, *a prefix, signifies* beyond, across *or* over.

plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic

Pre, *as a prefix, denotes* before, *in* time *or* rank.

caution	pre-caution	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
mature	pre-mature	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
conceive	pre-conceive	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

Re, *a prefix, denotes* again *or* repetition.

assert	re-assert	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
dissolve	re-dissolve	embark	re-embark	enter	re-enter
assume	re-assume	capture	re-capture	collect	re-collect
commence	re-commence	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
export	re-export	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

Un, *a prefix, denotes* not, *and gives to words* a negative sense.

abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
acceptable	un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
biased	un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equaled	un-equaled
graceful	un-graceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

Super, supra, *and* sur, *denote* above, beyond, *or* excess.

abound	super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance, or without method.
Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.
The most necessary part of learning is to unlearn our errors.
Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.
Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise virtue, who do not practice it.
The path of duty is always the path of safety.
Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in reporting it.

OF NUMBERS.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine	

$\frac{1}{2}$ one half.	$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth.	$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.
1-1	1-11111	1-111111111
$\frac{1}{3}$ one third.	$\frac{1}{7}$ one seventh.	$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths.
1-11	1-111111	11-111
$\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth.	$\frac{1}{8}$ one eighth.	$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths.
1-111	1-1111111	1111-1
$\frac{1}{5}$ one fifth.	$\frac{1}{9}$ one ninth.	$\frac{9}{10}$ nine tenths.
1-1111	1-11111111	111111111-1

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. *stands for Latin*, F. *for French*, S. *for Spanish*.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.
Ad finem, L. to the end.
Ad hominem, L. to the man.
Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.
Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
Ad valorem, L. according to the value.
Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.
A mensa et thoro, L. from bed and board.
Anglice, L. according to the English manner.
Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
Auto da fé, S. act of faith; a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.
Beau monde, F. the gay world.
Bona fide, L. in good faith.
Bon mot, F. a witty repartee.
Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.
Caput mortuum, L. the dead head; the worthless remains.
Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.
Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.
Comme il faut, F. as it should be.
Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
Coup de main, F. sudden enterprise or effort.
Dernier ressort, F. the last resort.
Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.
Ennui, F. weariness, lassitude.
E pluribus unum, L. one out of, or composed of, many. [*The motto of the United States.*]
Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.
Excelsior, L. more elevated. [*The motto of the State of New York.*]
Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
Ex parte, L. on one side only.
Ex post facto, L. after the deed is done.
Extempore, L. without premeditation.
Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
Fille de chambre, F. a chamber-maid.
Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.
Gens d'armes, F. armed police.
Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body. [*A writ for delivering a person from prison.*]
Hic jacet, L. here lies.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.
Hotel dieu, F. a hospital.
Impromptu, L. without previous study.
In statu quo, L. in the former state.
In toto, L. in the whole.
Ipse dixit, L. he said.
Ipso facto, L. in fact.
Jet-d'eau, F. a waterspout.
Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye, etc.
Literatim, L. letter for letter.
Locum tenens. L. a substitute.
Magna Charta, L. the great charter.
Maximum, L. the greatest.
Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
Minimum, L. the smallest.
Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.
Nem. con., or *nem. dis.*, L. no one dissenting; unanimously.
Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
Nom de plume, F. a literary title.
Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.
Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.
Pater patriæ, L. the father of his country.
Per annum, L. by the year.
Per diem, L. by the day.
Per cent, L. by the hundred.
Per contra, L. contrariwise.
Per se, L. by itself considered.
Prima facie, L. at the first view.
Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion.
Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.
Pro et con., L. for and against.
Pro patria, L. for my country.

Pro tempore, L. for the time.
Pro re nata, L. as occasion requires; for a special emergency.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet, with all the might.
Quantum, L. how much.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them sustains them.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.
Re infecta, L. the thing not done.
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifference.
Sans souci, F. free and easy; without care.
Secundum artem, L. according to art.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.
Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing can not be done.
Soi disant, F. self-styled.
Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Sub rosa, L. under the rose, or privately.
Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Toto cœlo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
Vade mecum, L. (lit. *go with me*); a convenient companion; a handbook.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Versus, L. against.
Via, L. by the way of.
Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

Ans. Answer.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
Acct. Account.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.
Adm. Admiral.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Ala. Alabama.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.
Apr. April.
Ariz. Arizona Ter.
Ark. Arkansas.
Atty. Attorney.
Aug. August.
Bart. Baronet.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bbl. Barrel; *bbls.* barrels.
Cal. California.
C. Centum, a hundred.
Capt. Captain.
Chap. Chapter.
Col. Colonel.
Co. Company.
Com. Commissioner, Commodore.
Cr. Credit.
Cwt. Hundred weight.
Conn. or *Ct.* Connecticut.
C. S. Keeper of the Seal.
Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.
Colo. Colorado.
Cong. Congress.
Cons. Constable.
Cts. Cents.
Dak. Dakota Ter.
D. C. District of Columbia.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware.
Dept. Deputy.
do. Ditto, the same.
Dr. Doctor, *or* Debtor.
D. V. Deo volente, God willing.
E. East.
Ed. Edition, Editor.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
e. g. for example.
Eng. England, English.
Esq. Esquire.
Etc. et cætera; and so forth.
Ex. Example.
Exec. Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Feb. February.
Fla. Florida.
Fr. France, French, Frances.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
Gen. General.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Ga. or *Geo.* Georgia.
Gov. Governor.
Hon. Honorable.
Hund. Hundred.
H. B. M. His *or* Her Britannic Majesty.

Hhd. Hogshead.
Ibid. In the same place.
Ida. Idaho Ter.
i. e. that is [id est].
id. the same.
Ill. Illinois.
Ind. Indiana.
Ind. Ter. Indian Ter.
Inst. Instant.
Io. Iowa.
Ir. Ireland, Irish.
Jan. January.
Jas. James.
Jac. Jacob.
Josh. Joshua.
Jun. or *Jr.* Junior.
K. King.
Kans. Kansas.
Ky. or *Ken.* Kentucky.
Kt. Knight.
L. or *Ld.* Lord or Lady.
La. or *Lou.* Louisiana.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lond. London.
Lon. Longitude.
Ldp. Lordship.
Lat. Latitude.
LL.D. Doctor of Laws.
lbs. Pounds.
L. S. Place of the Seal.
M. Marquis, Meridian.
Maj. Major.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Matt. Matthew.
Mch. March.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
Mich. Michigan.
Mr. Mister, Sir.
Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mo. Missouri.
Mont. Montana Ter.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mrs. Mistress.
N. North.
N. B. Take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
Nebr. Nebraska.
Nev. Nevada.
N. Mex. New Mexico.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
No. Number.
Nov. November.
N. S. New Style.
N. Y. New York.
O. Ohio.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
Oreg. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style.
Parl. Parliament.
Pa. or *Penn.* Pennsylvania.
per, by; as, per yard, by the yard.
Per cent. By the hundred.
Pet. Peter.
Phil. Philip.
P. M. Post Master, Afternoon.
P. O. Post Office.
P. S. Postscript.
Ps. Psalm.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Q. Question, Queen.
q. d. (*quasi dicat*), as if he should say.
q. l. (*quantum libet*), as much as you please.
q. s. (*quantum sufficit*), a sufficient quantity.
Regr. Register.
Rep. Representative.
Rev. Reverend.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
R. I. Rhode Island.
S. South, Shilling.
S. C. South Carolina.
St. Saint.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator, Senior.
Sept. September.
Servt. Servant.
S. T. P. Professor of Sacred Theology.
S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
ss. to wit, namely.
Surg. Surgeon.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Ter. Territory.
Tex. Texas.
Theo. Theophilus.
Thos. Thomas.
Ult. the last, or the last month.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America.
V. (*vide*), See.
Va. Virginia.
viz. to wit, namely.
Vt. Vermont.
Wash. Washington Ter.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wt. Weight.
Wm. William.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming Territory.
Yd. Yard.
& (*et*). And.
&c. (= *etc.*) And so forth.

PUNCTUATION.

The *comma* (,) indicates a short pause. The *semicolon* (;) indicates a pause somewhat longer than that of a comma; the *colon* (:) a still longer pause; and the *period* (.) indicates the longest pause. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *What do you see?*

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, grief, or other emotion.

A parenthesis ( ) includes words not closely connected with the other words of the sentence.

Brackets or hooks [ ] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

A caret (∧) shows the omission of a word or letter, which is placed above the line, the caret being put below, thus, *give me book.*
the
∧

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, lov'd, tho't.

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index (☞) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk (*), the dagger (†), and other marks (‡, §, ‖), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diaresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A CAPITAL letter should be used at the *beginning* of a sentence. It should begin all proper *names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships,* &c. It should begin *every line of poetry,* a *quotation,* and often an important word.

The name or appellation of *God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah,* &c., should begin with a capital.

The pronoun *I* and interjection *O* are always in capitals.

No. 151.—CLI.

THE LETTER **q** IS EQUIVALENT TO **k**. THE **u** FOLLOWING, AND NOT ITALICIZED, HAS THE SOUND OF **w**; ITALICIZED **u** IS SILENT.

ăq′ ue duct	in ĭq′ ui toŭs	lĭq′ uid āte
ăq uĭ līne	lĭq′ uid	liq uid ā′ tion
an tĭq′ ui ty	lĭq *uo*r	ob lĭq′ ui ty
ĕq′ ui ty	lĭq ue fў	u bĭq ui ty
ĕq ui ta ble	liq ue făc′ tion	pĭq′ *u*ant
ĕq ui ta bly	lĭq′ ue fī a ble	rĕq ui s̲ĭte
in ĭq′ ui ty	lĭq ue fў ing	req ui s̲ĭ′ tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **t** IS NOT SOUNDED.

chās *te*n	glĭs′ *te*n	moist′ *en*
hās *te*n	fâst′ *en*	ŏft′ *en*
ehrĭs *te*n	lĭst′ *en*	sŏft′ *en*

EI AND *IE* WITH THE SOUND OF *E* LONG.

The letters *ei* and *ie* occur in several words with the same sound, that of long *e*, but persons are often at a loss to recollect which of these letters stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER **e** STANDS BEFORE **i.**

çēil	dissēize	reçēive
çēiling	ēither	reçēipt
conçēit	invēigle	sēignior
conçēive	lēisure	sēine
deçēit	nēither	sēize
deçēive	obēisançe	sēizin
perçēive	obēisant	sēizūre

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER **i** STANDS BEFORE **e.**

achiēve	liēf	reliēvo
griēve	liēge	retriēve
griēvançe	liēn	shiēld
griēvoŭs	miēn	shiēling
aggriēve	niēçe	shriēk
beliēf	piēçe	siēge
beliēve	piēr	thiēf
briēf	piērçe	thiēve
chiēf	priēst	tiēr
fiēf	reliēf	tiērçe
fiēld	reliēve	wiēld
fiēnd	repriēve	yiēld
brigadiēr	bombardiēr	finançiēr
breviēr	grenadiēr	cavaliēr
fiērçe	cannoniēr	çhevaliēr

No. 152.—CLII. Words Difficult to Spell.

(1)

a bey′ançe
a çērb′i ty
āehe (*āk*)
ae quĭ ĕsçe′
ā′ er o naut
ăġ′ ĭle
ä*l*mş
ăm a teur′
ăm′ e thўst
ăn′ a lўze
ăn′ o dўne
ăn′ *s*wer
a nŏn′ ў moŭs
an tïque′
ăq′ ue duet
ăreh ān′ ġel
a skew′
ăv oir du poiş′
äўe (*äĭ*)

(2)

ban dăn′ å
bàsque (*bàsk*)
bāss′-vī ol
ba zäar′
bēa′ *e*on
beaux (*bōz*)
bĭs′ euĭt (*-kĭt*)
bôr′ *ō*ugh
bọ′ şom
bruişe (*brooz*)
bou′ doir (*-dwôr*)
bū′ reau (*-rō*)
eąlk (*kawk*)
ea prïçe′
ea rouşe′
ea tăs′ tro phe
eąu′ eus
ehā′ os (*kā′-*)

(3)

chärġe′ a ble
ehĭ mē′ rå
çhĭv′ al ry
ehўle (*kīl*)
ehўme (*kīm*)
çĭe′ a trĭçe
elïque (*kleek*)
eō′ eōa (*kō′ kō*)
eŏl′ lēague
eol lō′ quĭ al
eōmb (*kōm*)
eŏm′ plai şănçe
eŏn′ duĭt (*-dĭt*)
eon dīgn′
eon va lĕsçe′
eon vey′
eorps (*kōr*)
eoun′ ter feĭt
eou′ rĭ er
eoûrt′ e sy
eoûrte′ sy

(4)

eoŭş′ *i*n
eŏx′ eōmb
eroup
eruişe
erŭm*b*
erўpt
euck′ ōō
eū′ po lå
de fĭ′ cient
dĕm′ a gŏgue
dĭ′ a lŏgue
dĭl′ i ġençe
dis guīşe′
dĭ shĕv′ *e*l
dŏm′ i çĭle
dou*gh*′ ty
dråught (*draft*)

(5)

dўs′ en tĕr y
dўs pĕp′ sy
ēa′ gle
ef fer vĕsçe′
e lec trĭ′ cian
ĕl′ e phant
en çў elo pē′ diå
en frăn′ chĭşe
e quĕs′ tri an
ĕr y sĭp′ e las
ĕs′ pi on āġe
ex eru′ ci āte
eχ hąust′
fa tïgue′
fie tĭ′ tioŭs
fläunt

flo rĕs′ çençe
for bădе′
fŏr′ eign er

(6)

frăn′ chĭse
frĭe as see′
fûr′ lō*ugh*
gāy′ e ty
gāuge
ga zĕlle′
g*h*ăst′ ly
g*h*ōst (*gōst*)
g*h*oul (*gool*)
ġĭ răffe′
glā′ çiēr (*-seer*)
*g*närled
gō′ pher
gôr′ ġeoŭs (*-jŭs*)
gour′ mänd
grănd′ eūr
gro tĕsque′
guăr an tee′
guăr′ an ty
gŭd′ ġeon (*-jun*)

(7)

guĭl′ lo tïne
guĭn′ ea (*gĭn′ e*)
guise (*gīz*)
ġўp′ sy
heärth
hĕif′ er
*h*êir′ lōom (*âr′-*)
hĕm′ i sphēre
hĕrb′ aġe
hī e ro glўph′ ie
hōax
hŏugh (*hŏk*)
how′ itz er
hŏs′ *t*ler
hў′ a çĭnth
hў ē′ nà
hў pēr′ bo là
īce′ bērg
ĭeh neŭ′ mon

(8)

ĭeh thy ŏl′ o ġy
ĭ′ çĭ ele
ĭ′ dўl
ĭm′ be çīle
in dĭġ′ e noŭs
in ġēn′ ioŭs (*-yus*)
in trĭgu′ er
ĭ′ o dīde
ī răs′ çi ble
jăs′ mĭne
jĕop′ ard y
jăve′ lin
joûr′ ney
ju dĭ′ cioŭs
jūi′ çy
ka leĭ′ do scōpe
kăn ga rōō′
*k*nĭck′ knack
lăb′ ў rinth

(9)

lăr′ ўnx
lĭe′ o rĭçe
lieū tĕn′ ant
lĭ tĭġ′ ioŭs
lōaf*th*′ sŏme
lŭnch′ eon (*-un*)
lŭs′ cioŭs
luxe ū′ ri ançe
lўnx
ma çhïne′
Ma dēi′ rà
ma ġĭ′ cian
mal fēa′ sançe
ma lĭ′ cioŭs
ma līgn′
măn′ a ele
man eū′ ver
ma ny (*měn′ў*)
măr′ riaġe

(10)

mēa′ sles
mē′ di ō ere
mēr′ ean tĭle
me rĭ′ no
mĕt a môr′ phose
mī ăs′ mà
mĭ lĭ′ tià
mĭll′ ion âire
mĭs′ chief
mĭs′ sion a ry
moi′ e ty
mòn′ eys
mòn′ eyed (*-id*)
môr*t*′ ġaġe

môr′ tĭse
mus tăçhe′
mŭs′ çle (*-sl*)
mu şĭ′ cian
mus quĭ′ to (*-kĕ′-*)

(11)

năp*h*′ thå
ne gō′ ti āte
neigh′ bor hŏŏd
neū răl′ ġi å
nўmph
o bēi′ sançe
of fĭ′ cioŭs
ō′ gre
om nĭ′ scient
ō′ nўx
op tĭ′ cian
ôr′ phan
pæ′ an
păġ′ eant ry
păn e ġўr′ ie
păr′ a lўze
păr′ ox ўşm
pā′ tri ärch
pe eūl′ iar

(12)

pe lïsse′ (*-lees′*)
pēo′ ple
perĭph′ery (*-rĭf′-*)
per nĭ′ cioŭs
per suāde′
phā′ e tòn
phō′ to graph
phўş′ ie
phўş i ŏg′no my
phў şïque′
pĭ ăz′ zå
pict ūr ĕsque′
pĭġ′ eon
pòm′ açe
pôr′ phў ry
prāi′ rie
pre eō′ cioŭs
pro dĭġ′ ioŭs
pro fĭ′ cien çy

(13)

prŏph′ e çy
pûr′ lieūş
pўr o tĕeh′ nies
quạr tĕtte′ (*-ĕt′*)
quay (*kē*)
quī′ nīne
quoit
răş*p*′ ber ry
rĕck′ *on*
ree on noi′ ter
re eruit′
r*h*ăp′ so dy
r*h*eụ′ ma tişm
r*h*ī nŏç′ e ros
r*h*ụ′ bärb
r*h*ўme
rō′ guish
rụ tå-bā′ gå

(14)

sā′ ti ate (*-shĭ-āt*)
seạl′ lop
seär la tĭ′ nå
sçĭm′ i ter
sçĭş′ ġorş
seoûrġe
seru toire′ (*-twôr′*)
sçўthe
sĕn′ sū al (*-shụ-al*)
shrewd
sĭl′ *h*ọu ĕtte (*-ĕt*)
slūiçe
sōl′ dier (*-jer*)
sọuve′ nïr
sòv′ er eign
spē′ ciēş
sphē′ roid
sphĭn̲x
stăt ū ĕtte′ (*-ĕt′*)

(15)

stē′ re o tўpe
stòm′ aeh
sū per fĭ′ cial
sûr′ feĭt
tăb leaux′ (*-lōz′*)
tam bọur ïne′
tĕeh′ nie al
tur quoiş′ (*-koiz′*)
tў′ phoid
ū nïque′
văl′ iant
va lïse′
vex ā′ tioŭs
vĭl′ lain oŭs

	[SPELLED.]	[PRONOUNCED.]
vĭ′ ti āte (*-shĭ-āt*)	āid′-de-camp	*ād′ de kŏng*
wēird	bay′ o̤u	*bĭ′ oo*
*w*rĕs′ *t*le	belles-let′tres	*bel lĕt′ tr*
*w*rĕtch′ ed	bĭl′let-do̤ux	*bĭl′ le doo*
ya̤cht (*yŏt*)	blanc-mange′	*blo mŏnj′*
(16)	brag ga dō′ ci o	*brag ga dō′ shĭ o*
bă*e* eha nā′ li an	buoy′ an çy	*bwoo*ў*′ an çў*
bru̇ nĕtte′ (*-nĕt′*)	çham pāgne′	*sham pān′*
çhăn de liēr′	clăp′ bōard	*klăb′ bōrd*
ea tär*rh*′ (*-tär′*)	ca̤out′ cho̤uc	*kōō′ chook*
co quĕtte′ (*-kĕt′*)	cärte-blänçhe′	*kärt blänsh′*
ero que̤t′ (*-kā′*)	(18)	
dĭs′ tieh (*-tĭk*)	*e*ŏn′ sciençe	*kŏn′ shens*
e clät′ (*e klä′*)	da guĕrre′ o tўpe	*da ğĕr′ o tīp*
ĕl ee mŏs′ў na ry	däh′ liȧ	*däl′ yȧ*
é lïte′ (*ā leet′*)	dé brïs′	*dā brē′*
en nuï (*ŏng nwē′*)	diş çērn′ i ble	*diz zērn′ i bl*
et i quĕtte′ (*-kĕt′*)	en cōre′	*ŏng kōr′*
ğ*h*ēr′ kin	măd em oi şĕlle′	*măd mwȧ zĕl′*
ğўm nā′ şi um	mag nē′ si ȧ	*mag nē′ zhĭ a*
hĭe′ eough (*-kup*)	men ăg′ e rie	*men ăzh′ e rў*
hō′ sier y (*hō′zher-*)	mĭ*g*n on ĕtte′	*mĭn yon ĕt′*
ĭd i o sўn′ era sy	na̤u′ se āte	*naw′ she āt*
(17)	pen i tĕn′ tia ry	*pĕn i tĕn′ sha rў*
Ind′ ian (*-yan*)	pōrt măn′ teau	*pōrt măn′ tō*
meer′ sçha̤um	ren′ dez vo̤us	*rĕn′ de voo*
na̤u′ seoŭs (*-shus*)	rĕs′ tau rant	*rĕs′ to rant*
nĕph′ ew (*nĕf′ yoo*)	rīght′ eoŭs	*rī′ chus*
phle*g*m (*flĕm*)	ser′ ğeant	*sär′ jent* or *sĕr′-*
*p*sў ehŏl′ o ğy	sŭb′ tle ty	*sŭt′ l tў*
queue (*kū*)	vĭ*g*n ĕtte′	*vĭn yĕt′*
rā′ ti o (*-shĭ o*)	whort′ le bĕr ry	*hwûrt′ l bĕr rў*
săp o nā′ ceoŭs		

The Same Service is for You, too!

Hundreds of thousands of our successful men and women—business men, farmers, mechanics, parents, teachers, writers, clergymen, lawyers, advertising men, librarians, all are being served by

Webster's New International Dictionary

The MERRIAM-WEBSTER

400,000 Vocabulary Terms
2,700 Pages
6,000 Illustrations
Colored Plates
30,000 Geographical Subjects
12,000 Biographical Entries

Regular and India-Paper Editions

This host of successful WEBSTER owners who are satisfied with Webster service, who have their needs anticipated and supplied, whose questions about new and old words, noted persons and places, questions of what, why, and how, here answered with the authority of the world's scholars, should encourage the young man or woman even though near the foot of the ladder to profit from the same service. *The one who knows wins success!*

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

THIRD EDITION — Largest Abridgment of the Webster Series
1256 Pages 1700 Illustrations Valuable Supplemental Vocabularies

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, *Publishers*
Springfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Write for sample pages, free

CAUTION: The Genuine Series of Webster's Dictionaries can be identified by a circular trade-mark on the front cover, or by our name on the title page. Only in this series are to be found the latest and best. Beware of unauthorized and unreliable issues of smaller dictionaries, also of larger so-called Webster dictionaries not of the genuine Webster series.

Webster's School Dictionaries

Webster's Secondary-School
Webster's Elementary-School Webster's Shorter School
are published by the
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago

Webster's New School Dictionaries

THREE volumes based on the New International Dictionary, alike in general plan, character, and typography, but varying in size, scope, fullness of treatment and price.

Webster's Elementary-School Dictionary

45,000 Words and Phrases. 900 Illustrations. 720 Pages.

Carefully planned to meet the needs of all the elementary grades and other schools in which etymologies are not taught. Contains all words found in the school texts generally used, and includes the technical expressions of ordinary business and words used in elementary science. Unusual attention is devoted to making a word's meanings clear to immature minds, especially by the use of illustrative sentences or phrases and by discriminating synonymies.

Webster's Secondary-School Dictionary

400 Words and Phrases. 1,000 Illustrations. 864 Pages.

Presents the largest number of words and phrases ever included in a school dictionary. The wide scope of its vocabulary, the clearness of its etymologies, the simplicity and accuracy of its definitions, the nicety of its synonyms, the illuminating character of its illustrative examples, and the helpfulness of its supplemental tables have given this volume a great vogue in schools of all grades.

Webster's Shorter-School Dictionary

35,000 Words and Phrases. Fully Illustrated. 544 Pages.

In spite of its small size this book is remarkably complete, presenting not only common words but technical and scientific terminology and up-to-date words needed by elementary pupils. It is unique among smaller dictionaries in making clear grammatical difficulties.

American Book Company

NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO

C0-BHD-921